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The Campaign Gets Under Way

Meighen would abolish Crow's Nest freight rate—Would substitute subsidies—Margaret scandal campaign is recoiling

BLAZING charges of immorality and criminality, levelled by one politician against another; open letters screaming with invective and abuse; these proclaim that the tide of the election campaign is reaching the flood.

Scarcely a day passes without a fresh sensation.

Mr. Meighen points at Mr. King and the record of the Liberal government, and, like the prophet of old, calls to high heaven for fire to fall and consume him.

Mr. King, feeling the urge of his blood, follows in his grandfather's footsteps and appeals to the electors to declare, once and for all, that Canada is a self-governing Dominion, and that in future, no governor-general may with impunity refuse to follow the advice of his constitutional adviser, the prime minister. Other than this, Mr. King feels that the future prosperity of the country will be menaced if Mr. Meighen is triumphant at the polls on September 14.

Perhaps it will always be that a leader of the opposition, when he looks out upon the country, will find it like the prophet's scroll, full of "lamentations and mourning, and woe." A reading of Canadian history would tend to show that progress has been steady no matter which party held power. A Liberal tariff policy has benefitted the West; a Conservative "high" protective policy has stimulated the central provinces. While progress has been steady, the blessings of government have been unequally felt.

The customs scandal and the constitutional issue are the issues upon which the party leaders are making their appeals. Mr. Meighen is concentrating on the customs scandal; Mr. King on the constitutional issue. The second arose out of the first, and no doubt Mr. King hopes will obliterate it.

Margaret Scandal False

As a matter of fact the Conservatives were afforded excellent campaign material by the customs investigation. The evidence disclosed a scandalous condition in the customs department, and, moreover, a condition known to be scandalous by Mr. King as long ago as February, 1925. However, the Conservatives abused their advantage. They dragged into the campaign a diary written by a "scarlet" woman of Montreal, who claimed to have made a voyage on the government ship Margaret in company with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Jacques Bureau, Hon. Lucien Cannon and Hon. George Boivin, all, at one time or another, members of the Liberal government. The diary, it was said, described revolting episodes between the "scarlet" woman and the distinguished statesmen. This diary has been used by the Conservatives, with more readiness than discrimination, in every constituency in the Dominion.

Now through the month of the special tribune appointed by the Meighen government to continue the customs investigation, the Margaret scandal and the diary of the "scarlet" woman are branded as false and malicious. R. L. Calder, K.C., of Montreal, the government's chief counsel in the investigation, declares there is not a tittle of evidence to prove the charges of immorality or that the Margaret was ever taken off her beat to provide pleasure for politicians.

The Recoil in Quebec

The Margaret scandal campaign is proving to be a serious error, and now is recoiling severely upon the Conservatives. The recoil is being felt particularly in Quebec. Here the French-Canadian Liberals have been seeking to show, improperly, that the customs investigation was directed wholly upon Quebec by the Conservatives. They have been laboring zealously to kindle the flame which always burns so fiercely in the heart that is persecuted. They were not succeeding very well, but now the collapse of the Margaret scandal lends to

their arguments a considerable degree of reality. Every politician charged with misconduct aboard the Margaret is a French-Canadian.

The Margaret incident, therefore, is likely to cost the Conservatives a good many votes in central Canada and must seriously weaken the main attack on the customs department.

Always the Conservatives in opposition have hungered to establish the moral frailty of a Liberal government. From 1908 until 1911, the Conservatives ran a scandal campaign against the Laurier government. Even Sir Wilfrid was not exempted. As in 1926, no opportunities were lost, and the visit of Cardinal Merry Del Val to the Eucharistic Congress of 1910, held in Montreal, provided excellent scandal material in the back concessions of Ontario. The story is told of one dubious Grit who could find it in his heart to forgive the backslidings of mere cabinet ministers, but who took a very gloomy view of Sir Wilfrid—"flirtin' around with that Italian hussy—Mary Delval."

In the main, the speeches of the party leaders so far in the campaign have varied but little. They are touring the country in private cars, repeating themselves like decimals, and representing their parties to be packed as tight with virtue and power as bits of radium. They speak in rinks, amphitheatres, and other vast and gloomy places and are, invariably, flanked on the platform by serried ranks of important citizens in evening dress, of most of whom it might be said that if they were books no one ever would open one of them. Each speech is dressed differently. The leaders put on a new introduction to suit the particular locality.

Each party has a platform and, if we consider only the two old parties, both include planks which are designed to attract the various sections of the country. The Liberal platform dates back to 1919. It never appealed very much to the party when in power and is rarely mentioned, except by Conservatives. In place of a platform, Mr. King dilates upon what his government did for the Dominion.

Crow's Nest Agreement Attacked

Mr. Meighen, however, has a platform of his own construction. It was announced in June, 1925, and is invariably referred to in his speeches. In each province, Mr. Meighen stresses in his introduction the part of his platform best calculated to appeal to the electors—which is a great misfortune. Chief interest in the present campaign as far as the prairies are concerned, should centre on these introductory remarks of Mr. Meighen while in Eastern Canada. Indeed, it would be much more beneficial for the electors if Mr. Meighen made his maritime provinces speeches in Manitoba and his Ontario speeches in Saskatchewan.

If he did, the farmers of the West would learn that Mr. Meighen believes that parliament displayed gross favoritism when Crow's Nest Pass agreement freight rates were re-enacted in 1925. By giving this agreement to the prairies, parliament, in Mr. Meighen's judgment, so crippled the railways that no relief whatever can be given to the maritimes. In other words, parliament discriminated grossly against the maritimes.

Mr. Meighen is pledged to right this wrong, if returned to power. He will repeal the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and will then put into effect his policy of reducing rates by federal subsidy.

Subsidies to Reduce Rates

This was the policy he stressed in the maritimes. He declared that freight rates must be controlled completely by the Board of Railway Commissioners. There must be no curtailment of the board's power. This knocks out the Crow's Nest Pass act. Having made the commission supreme, Mr. Meighen would proceed to reduce the rates, as fixed by the board, through

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A Thousand Bronks for Russia

Dominion government breaks into European market with big order

THE most encouraging news that has come to the sorely-tried horse ranching business for many a long day was the announcement of the receipt of an order from the Soviet government for 1,000 western Canadian bronchos. Agents of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are now at work selecting the animals, and it is expected that they will be assembled and shipped before the close of the month.

The order calls for horses of 1,000-1,200 pounds; not less than four nor more than seven years old, 14½ to 16 hands high; of suitable conformation for saddle or light draft purposes. All horses must be sound, halter-broken, and ridden at least once. Forty-five per cent. of the shipment or more must be mares. No restrictions as to color have been made by the Soviet government, but the Canadian agents have barred pintos and badly-marked individuals.

Filling a Definite Order

The conditions under which this shipment are made should not be confused with conditions that governed the small shipment of 1925, which has come in for so much comment from those who stand in need of political ammunition at the present moment. This is a definite order for a specified number at a given price, transportation costs to be borne by the purchaser, whereas the 1925 shipment was a pure speculation undertaken to arouse European interest in our stagnating surplus and to gain some information as to European requirements. The present order is a welcome result of last year's costly undertaking.

It is understood that the Soviet government approached the Ottawa department with a more comprehensive scheme than the 1,000 head order finally determined upon, and should the horses on the present batch turn out to be suitable, this order will be followed shortly by a larger one.

It was the purpose of Livestock Commissioner Arkell to purchase the animals in equal numbers from Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, but owing to uncontrollable difficulties very few horses from the last-named province can be secured. The demand for the animals came at the time when most of the men in the inter-mountain country were impressed for fighting forest fires, while the remainder were putting up hay. Added to this, the extreme drought from which inland British Columbia is suffering has driven the horses to the highest ranges from which it is extremely difficult to collect them.

Manitoba horses are considered to be a trifle too heavy to meet requirements, so that Saskatchewan and Alberta will share the order, Jack Byers, purchasing in the former province and J. H. McCallum doing the buying in Alberta.

Dr. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ontario, who is making the veterinary inspection in Alberta, pays high tribute to the soundness of the horses that have been offered so far. Clean, well-sprung pasterns, flinty hoofs and wide open hoof heads predominate; eye defects are practically non-existent, and as for wind, Dr. Sinclair states every single animal has survived the test of soundness which the rough-and-ready horse wranglers put them through. Inspections have been very critical, particularly as to age and soundness, so that the anticipated big order will be assured.

The offerings so far go to confirm the belief that there are still many under-weight horses on the range which are too old to break. The government buyers are studiously watchful to turn these back. It would be good judgment on the part of many ranchers if they were to employ their rifles on many of the horses of this class as the possibility of selling them at any price has passed forever, and they go to perpetuate a false impression as to the numbers available.

The department of agriculture has not made public the price which is be-

ing paid for the horses in the Russian shipment, but it is believed on account of the range of prices established at the big Brooks sale, to be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$30 per head. The best price paid in the aforementioned Brooks auction sale was \$28 per head, and ranged all the way down to \$7.00 per head for misfits purchased for the fox ranches.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Unanimously adopting the reports of the board of directors and manager, and re-electing all the directors of the pool for a further term, delegates to the fourth annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, in session in Calgary from August 4 to August 6 inclusive, expressed confidence in the policies which the board is following in the conduct of the affairs of the pool. The spirit of unity was more pronounced than at any previous time since the commencement of the Alberta pool. At the close of the proceedings a resolution was unanimously adopted extending greetings to President Wood, and these greetings were cabled by Secretary German, to Kobe, Japan, immediately after the close of the convention. The board unanimously re-elected Mr. Wood chairman for the coming year.

Elevator Question Discussed

The meeting adopted by unanimous vote a resolution in the following terms:

"Whereas, this convention has gone on record that the time is opportune for the acquirement of elevators; and

"Whereas, a number of elevator companies doing business in Alberta also own elevator facilities in Saskatchewan and Manitoba;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we recommend to our board that they approach the Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools with a view of negotiating for the acquirement of such elevator facilities."

During the course of the proceedings a letter to the board from the United Grain Growers was read, to the effect that the "principles of handling Alberta pool grain through our elevators in Alberta, and our terminals at the head of the lakes and Vancouver, as worked out and agreed upon during the recent conferences between our committee and boards, should be put into effect from September 1 next, which is the beginning of our next business year.

"Our board feel," the letter continued, "that they will, through carrying out this plan, rather than continuing to handle Alberta wheat under our contract, which still has one year to run, come as close as is possible to carrying out the policies as laid down for us by our delegates at our annual meeting last year. We believe that this new basis for handling pool grain in our Alberta elevators will be of considerable benefit to your organization."

Accompanying the letter was a resolution, adopted by the U.G.G. board of directors on July 21, 1926, which outlined the terms of the arrangement for handling Alberta pool grain as published in The Guide of August 1.

A very full discussion followed the reading of the letter from the U.G.G. in the course of which it was pointed out that the offer, which involves no new obligation upon the pool, is in accordance with the contract, while it provides, in addition, the offer to prorate back to the pool the surplus revenues over total expenses. The following resolution was adopted, by a vote of 43 to 21:

"Resolved, that in reference to the letter from the U.G.G. offering to rebate to the wheat pool a portion of the profits made from handling pool wheat, we accept the above offer with thanks."

The meeting unanimously requested the directors of the Alberta pool to approach the U.F.A. members of the next parliament, immediately after the election, requesting them to put for-

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Land Values and Prosperity

Markets Commissioner Nordman, of Wisconsin, points out what appears at this distance to be the chief trouble with American agriculture

AN address by Edward Nordman, markets commissioner of Wisconsin, when and where is of no importance here, indicates that some men in the United States directly connected with agriculture, have the courage to look squarely in the face certain facts to which the majority of our neighbors south of the line seem to be deliberately blinding themselves. The full text of this address is too long to be reproduced in full, but his conclusions and the comments leading up to them are given in the direct narration below. Before coming to them it would seem wise to briefly summarize the first part of the address.

A rational land policy with special emphasis on reasonable land values and on the right disposition of these values Mr. Nordman believes to be a fundamental pre-requisite to prosperous conditions in agriculture and industry. It is impossible for one group of productive workers to be prosperous unless other groups have the buying power to absorb their productions. In earlier times when land was cheap farmers were relatively more prosperous, more contented and hopeful, than at present. Moreover, they were working under the incentive of a prospective increase in land values.

Uncontrollable Factors in Production

When farmers began to feel these changes that have been coming they began to insist upon the establishment of federal and state agencies to study these adverse conditions and, if possible, find remedies. But the farmers had some ideas of their own. They believed that the undue profits of middlemen and manufacturers were the cause of most of their financial troubles, and that the remedy was combination and control of prices both ways. They overlooked the complicated nature of the problem and the impossibility of farmers controlling their production and that without such control high prices are followed by increased production and still lower price levels.

Another remedy suggested was the elimination of waste from distribution which, though it brings temporary advantage to groups that apply it first, when generally practiced tends also to increase supply and to neutralize the benefits to the farmers as a whole. Greater efficiency has also been advanced as a remedy. Though the more efficient farmers get on better than poor farmers, efficiency also tends to increase production. The improvement of a herd of 30 cows, for instance, will certainly increase the output of milk. If generally followed the result is more economical production, but also greater production.

Impotence of a Tariff

Regarding the protective tariff on farm products and a government export corporation to handle national surpluses, Mr. Nordman has this to say: "I am frank in stating that I do not believe that any one of these will work out as its sponsors hope. In examining the merits of these suggestions we must make a distinction between agricultural commodities that are produced in exportable quantities and those that are not. It is clear that the prices of exportable commodities are determined in foreign markets and that American policies have no influence on their prices. Regarding non-exportable commodities such as potatoes, poultry products and fruit, it is evident that no amount of tariff juggling can make the production of these

commodities more profitable than the production of exportable commodities. To illustrate, should a tariff on potatoes operate to increase the price of potatoes above the general level of farm prices there would be a shifting of production from the less profitable commodities to potatoes, with the result that an increased supply would soon bring prices down again. So far as the government export corporation plan is concerned, if through such a plan the price of farm commodities are kept up, regardless of supply and demand conditions, there would be an abnormal condition of shifting of production from city to country and a disturbance in the normal balance between agriculture and urban industry. It must be remembered that there is a difference in the effect of the tariff on agriculture and on industry, in that agricultural production cannot be controlled while the output of industry can be held in check to a limited extent."

After discussing at some length the necessity of full employment of city workers at good wages in order to create a satisfactory demand for the products of the farm, Mr. Nordman comes down to a discussion of the land question. His comments follow:

It is plain that if we would make the supply of jobs equal to the demand for such jobs, all the potential sources of employment in this country must be made available. No one will deny that the chief source of employment, and, in fact, of all activity, is land.

As Prof. Ely so aptly puts it: Under all—the land. But land and other natural resources are not now performing the function of supplying producers with full opportunities, for the reason that these resources are being appropriated by interests whose object is not their utilization but the lure of gain through speculation. It is true that in many cases such investments due to overspeculation are disappointing; the fact remains, however, that these investments, whether gainful or not, operate to take from the land those qualities that tend to equalize opportunities among the masses. The fact is that our best agricultural land is rapidly passing into the hands of an investing class, where much of it is either not used at all or so poorly used as to fail in functioning properly as a stabilizing factor in farming and in other industries. The prairie lands of the middle west are undoubtedly the largest body of good farming land in

the country. Yet, although hardly more than a generation has passed since the settlement of these lands began, more than half of them have already passed out of the hands of the actual tillers of the soil and are owned by bankers and other investors. It is also true that inflated land prices force many farmers to locate on land of poor quality or in out-of-the-way places, where the odds are wholly against them. All this operates to set up a barrier between labor and the most important source of employment which is land.

That there is an important relation between land values and compensation for industrial labor is well brought out by Dr. E. T. Ely. To quote the doctor again: "... for a time the evils that followed the establishment of the industrial system in this country were mitigated and disguised by its immense natural wealth, the ease with which land could be obtained, and the unusual mobility of our working people which permitted them to take quick advantage of the unusual opportunities offered them.

Disappearance of Free Land

"But these ameliorating agencies served only to check and delay, not to destroy the evil possibilities of the new industrial system. As free land has become less and less abundant the wage earners of the east have had forced upon them conditions of life which have kept down, although they have not absolutely lowered, their standard of life. Extremes of wealth and alienation of social classes have become so great as to arouse the apprehension of all thoughtful men."

This statement taken from Dr. Ely's Outlines of Economics, sums up the relation between land and labor. It shows conclusively that fair wages and good markets are impossible when land is inflated in value and thereby rendered inaccessible to producers except at inflated prices.

Now as to the farmer's high cost of production. This high cost is due to several causes, chief among which are interest on inflated values and unjust taxes. Part of these inflated values is the land already referred to. The other part is the excessive cost of goods which the farmer buys. This cost is excessive for two reasons: First, because the agencies which produce and distribute these goods have a better control over production and distribution than have the farmers, and, second, because all the enormous present day taxes levied on production are added to the price of goods and are paid for by farmers and other consumers. The fact that ultimate consumers must pay all the taxes on industry does not get the consideration that its importance warrants. That these taxes are concealed in the higher prices charged to such consumers is given little attention but they, nevertheless, add at least one-fourth to the cost of living as well as to the cost of production. It is, therefore, obvious that interest on inflated values and taxes on the products of industry are a serious detriment to agricultural prosperity, and this, coupled with inadequate prices for farm produce, is, as stated before, the chief cause of the farmer's inability to make ends meet.

True Basis of Land Values

Before suggesting the remedy, I will digress for a moment to reply to persons who may contend that land values in this country are not inflated. A good test as to whether they are or



Lake Louise, Banff National Park

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The farm buildings and grounds of F. J. Gibbings, Kindersley, Sask., whose lowest yield on summerfallow for five years was 20 bushels.

ALMOST anywhere you go through the so-called dry belt you will find some men who are pretty uniformly successful every year in getting a crop. Their average returns are greater than the district averages of some of the best sections in the country. Take for instance, the yields for the past four seasons secured by the four men mentioned in the accompanying table. They all farm near Kindersley, Sask. The yield and quality of their wheat over considerable periods are attested by the figures in the table and by the following statements, all of which have been made over their signatures: T. J. Fox: All the wheat grown in the four years graded No. 1 northern except stubble wheat in 1924.

A. S. Fletcher: Over a five-year period my lowest yield on summerfallow was 20 bushels.

F. J. Gibbings: Over five-year period my lowest yield on summerfallow was 20 bushels and 90 per cent. of all wheat graded No. 1 northern.

L. Baker: Over a 10-year period my lowest yield on summerfallow except in 1924 was 20 bushels and 75 per cent. of all wheat graded No. 1 northern.

Yields up to over 50 bushels were secured by these men and for the four years 1922 to 1925 inclusive, the yearly average secured was 29.25 bushels for summerfallow and 21.9 bushels for stubble.

On July 17, I saw and interviewed all these men at the Kindersley fair. The one thing that impressed me more than any other about them was that though their methods differed in detail their success was based on the same general principles. First, they all had good heavy land. Second, they had good strong outfits. Third, they always kept lots of feed ahead. Fourth, they knew exactly the why, when and how of the cultural methods they followed.

Cabinet Maker to Successful Farmer

T. J. Fox has a half under crop and a quarter in pasture, and considers that he has enough land to handle well. For stubble crop he prefers to disc in the fall, double disc in the spring, seed and float. He is a strong believer in the plank float which he loads down with stone and uses with the edges against the soil.

His treatment of summerfallow is as follows: He begins by disking in the fall. In the spring he harrows if he has time, and then plows the land six inches deep. After plowing the land is floated. When the weeds start he duckfoots as much as is required to keep them down. The following spring he uses the harrow and the spring tooth. The spring tooth pulls up the wet soil and the small cakes hold the seed bed against drifting.

Mr. Fox homesteaded in the district in 1911. He was formerly a cabinet maker. "You will never find two men who work alike," he said. He was just taking his exhibits from the hall at the fair when I saw him. He had secured first and special on oats, second on wheat and second on sweet clover. "The man who plods along and does his work thoroughly, keeping down his overhead to the minimum, is the man who makes headway. We have worked hard, my wife and I. The big crop of 1915 put us on our feet and

we had sense enough to stay on our feet. We still have our first car. Up till last year we lived in a three-roomed shack. Then we were able to build the new house."

The house referred to cost \$7,000, and is thoroughly modern even to a billiard room and a sewing room. It is a real farm home. Attached there is a fruit and vegetable garden with currants, raspberries and strawberries enough and to spare.

The farm power consists of 10 horses, a six and a four-horse outfit. On the farm there are oat bundles enough ahead for two years feeding. One hundred acres are summerfallowed each year, but Mr. Fox has about come to the conclusion that summerfallowing every other year would pay and in-

Yields of Wheat Secured by Some Farmers in the Kindersley District					
	1925	T. J. Fox	A. S. Fletcher	F. J. Gibbings	L. Baker
Summerfallow	32	34	25	—	—
Stubble	27	34	18	28	—
1924					
Summerfallow	27	20	20	15	—
Stubble	8	4	4	—	—
1923					
Summerfallow	51	53	30	35	—
Stubble	39	48	20	25	—
1922					
Summerfallow	26	28	21	22	—
Stubble	25	—	12	15	—

Average yield for four years 1922-25 of these four men: Summerfallow, 29.25 bushels; stubble, 21.9 bushels. Explanation: (1) Good heavy soil, (2) lots of horse power, (3) abundance of feed, (4) thorough cultivation.

tends buying a tractor and using it on a five-disc plow. The mouldboards won't scour on in his land. He has tried summerfallowing with the duckfoot cultivator and finds that it is just as good as plowed fallow the first crop but falls down badly on the second crop from fallow. The rain, he says, doesn't seem to penetrate as deeply. Furthermore the soil drifts worse after a cultivated summerfallow.

"When the summerfallow goes into winter in good shape you can generally catch a crop if there are two good rains between seeding and harvest," he said.

Sweet clover is grown to some extent on the Fox farm. It is fed to cattle. It is, he says, cheap to grow. He also has grown some brome. Some neighbors have tried fall rye but don't seem to like it. He advises anyone who is seeding sweet clover to make a firm seed bed with a shallow mulch so that the seed gets down to the moisture.

A. S. Fletcher's Methods

A. S. Fletcher has a couple of sections of land, but it is not all broken. This year he has over 500 acres in crop. "In preparation of the land for summerfallow" he said, "I would advise a light disking in the fall if you have time, and if the stubble is not too heavy. It will help to start the weeds in the spring. It is well in the spring to disc say at least the half of the summerfallow land that will be plowed last. It certainly makes the plowing easier, destroys weeds and helps retain the moisture. After plowing the land should be harrowed as soon as possible. It closes up the soil, prevents evaporation and starts the weeds better. The cultivator is used after the harrows. If it wasn't for losing the fibre it would pay to summerfallow every other year. Sweet clover will put back the fibre in the soil, and keep it from

They Make Dry Farming Pay

These dry belt farmers beat the average for the West by ten bushels per acre

By R. D. COLQUETTE

blowing." In the spring he simply harrows down the fallow and sows it but his land is good and heavy.

Asked if he had any experience in summerfallowing by using the cultivator exclusively instead of the plow. Mr. Fletcher stated that he had tried it out and couldn't see that there was much difference in the yields of either the first or second crop.

For stubble he prefers, if there is a light stubble, to disc in the fall. In the spring he prepares a good deep mulch with the cultivator and disc. This year he drilled some in on stubble but it was hard sowing. For his type of soil he does not advocate the float on the summerfallow, but realizes that in some soils it may be alright, as the firmer the soil the better the weeds come.

Though he agrees with others that the district is not and cannot be made a mixed farming country in the full sense of the term, he believes that every farmer should keep a few cattle. There is always a certain amount of straw with chaff in it and it is a pity not to utilize this good feeding material.

"In summerfallowing it is of the greatest importance that the plowing be done as early in the season as possible, and that the land be kept well cultivated to keep the weeds down. Possibly I don't spend any more time on the land than the average. It is the time and manner in which the work is done that gets the results."

Mr. Gibbings keeps good strong going horse outfits, and always makes sure that he will have plenty of feed. As is the custom in the district he relies on sheaf oats for rough feed. "I always carry over plenty of oats," he said. "When they are scarce and high in price I aim to have some to sell instead of having to buy them. Some sell all their surplus at the lowest price and then in times of scarcity have to go out and buy at three times the price they got."

"In the true sense of the word the district cannot become a mixed farming section. Wheat must remain the mainstay, but every farmer should keep a certain amount of stock. It provides an additional source of revenue and they can take care of damaged grain."

Mr. Gibbings considers a half-section of good land a good size for one six-horse outfit and three-quarters or a section for two outfits. There are some advantages which a sunny climate have that should not, he thinks, be overlooked. There is less lost time and the season opens up earlier as a rule. Weeds do not grow as fast. There is less loss of grade by bleaching, rust and sprouting, and an outfit can handle a larger acreage.

Unfortunately I only got a few minutes' interview with Leonard Baker, who is one of the most successful farmers in the district. He has done considerable summerfallowing with the duckfoot cultivator instead of the plow and with good success. His success is due to doing things right and at the right time. A good strong working force of horses, with plenty of feed to tide over an emergency makes this possible. Like half the people I met at the fair he comes from Simcoe County, Ontario, which can beat the world growing Northern Spy apples. Doubtless the Creator could make a better apple than the Northern Spy, but it is a certainty He never did.

A Time for Everything

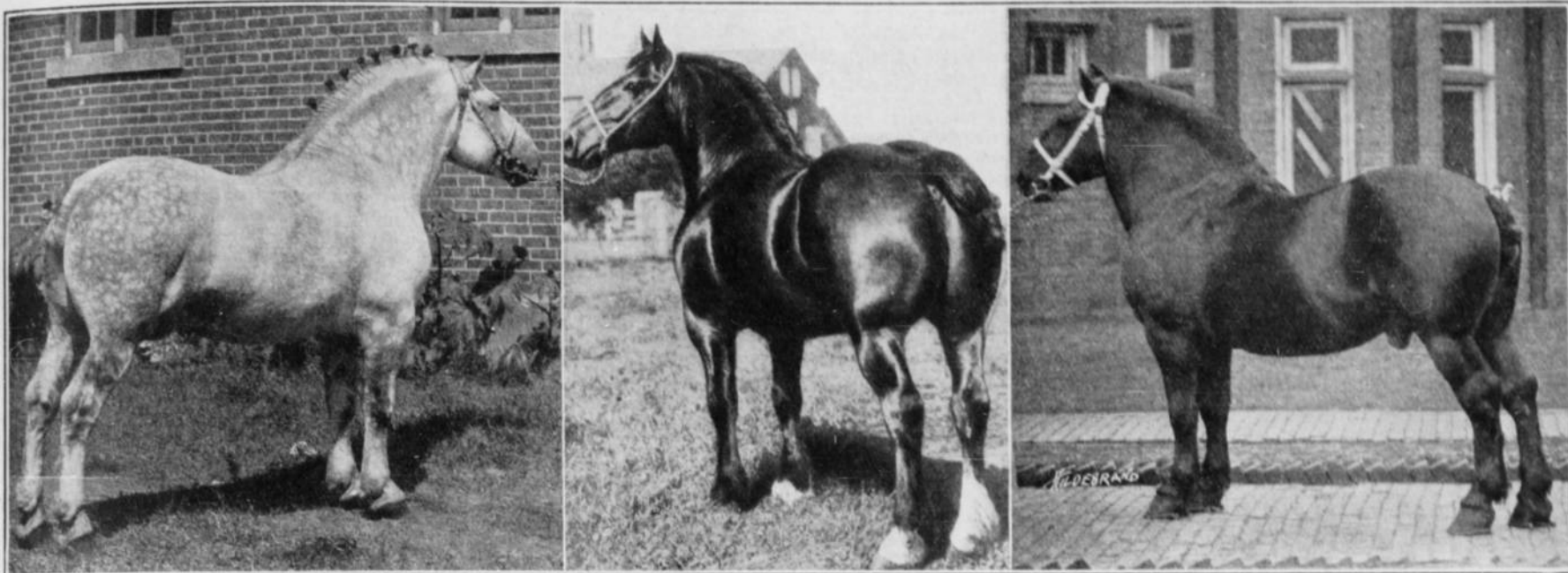
At Netherhill, a few miles east of Kindersley, one of the most successful farmers is B. G. Marsh. I had a short talk with him on his farming methods. "There is a time for everything," he said. "There is a right time to summerfallow and it must be done in that time. Seeding is hard but it doesn't worry me, harvest is hard but it doesn't worry me. Threshing annoys me but it doesn't worry me. But I do worry about keeping up to the summerfallow."

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The modern farm home of T. J. Fox, Kindersley, Sask., complete even to a billiard room

The Percheron Horse



Three of the four sires that made the Percheron breed what it is today. From left to right—Lagos, Calypso and Laet. Carnot, whose picture is not shown, was the fourth member of this illustrious quartette.

THE four main reasons for the general popularity of the Percheron horse in North America are his early maturity, his almost invariable docility, his freedom from hairy legs, and the extensive and persistent advertising he has received for nearly 50 years. The freedom from long hair, characteristic of Clydesdale and Shire, makes him easier to take care of, especially by inexperienced grooms or farm hands, with which the United States particularly abounds. His docility renders him more easily broken than the British breeds that have naturally more vim and spirit and nervous energy; while his early maturity frequently enables him to enter the market as a full fledged horse perhaps a year sooner than some other breeds.

In addition to these advantages, the Percherons are generally good feeders and good shippers, being very free from restlessness or nervousness. True they have less ambition as a rule, and are more prone to certain forms of unsoundness, such as curby hocks and faulty eyes, than the British horses, but these defects, however serious and important, are in many cases and places outweighed by above-named advantages.

It is fully 40 years since I first became acquainted with Percheron horses. A visit made to the celebrated Oak-lawn farm, of Mark W. Dunham, at Wayne, Illinois, in 1883, introduced me to the famous horse, Brilliant, then six years old, and perhaps the most prominent and epoch-making Percheron sire the breed has ever known.

Individually, Brilliant, in my opinion, fell far short of being an ideal draft horse. He was black in color, with star on forehead, of medium size only, stood about 16.2, and weighed not to exceed 1,800 pounds in fairly good flesh. He was stoutly built on somewhat short legs with prominent chest and good top line, but much more impressive in front than behind. His hind legs and pasterns appeared to me decidedly faulty. Many of his sons were larger and superior individuals to Brilliant, but it is doubtful if any of them equalled him as a sire. Prominent among his sons were Gilbert, Fenelon and Voltaire—all of them real show horses. Of his grand sons, Seducteur, La Ferte and Brilliant III, were outstanding prize-winners, but old Brilliant's fame as an impressive sire, was more widespread and lasting than any of his descendants.

When visiting Mr. Dunham's farm—then by far the most extensive breeding establishment in America—I saw two other noted Percheron stallions, viz.: Vidozq, then 14 years old—a dapple grey horse of impressive build, and a prize-winner in France, although not so successful a sire as Brilliant. The other horse was Success, then 19 years old, and quite white, and at that time clearly "in the sere and yellow leaf." Success would not weigh much over 1,500 pounds at that time, being then

in very moderate flesh, but at no time would he weigh over 1,700 pounds. These weights go to prove my contention that the Percheron horse of today is at least 300 pounds heavier on an average than 40 years ago.

But weight is not the only change made in the breed during that period. The French breeders, unlike the British, catered strongly for the American market from the very first, and in their desire to accommodate the customer they changed the color, size and shape of the Percheron horse materially. Fifty years ago the French horses were about 90 per cent. grey, and the balance were blacks, bays and chestnuts in about equal proportions. Now they are almost 50 per cent. black and 50 per cent. grey. How this change was brought about is somewhat uncertain, but one may state positively that it was done with the view of accommodating American tastes. Some authorities say the colors were changed or modified by selection only. Others claim that Nivernais blood, all of which family are black in color, was freely mixed with the greys of La Perche to darken the colors for the American market.

It may be mentioned that no stud

book existed in France until Americans started one there in connection with the American book which had been published meantime. For all the British breeds the initial volumes were published in their home country and afterwards spread to the colonies and foreign countries. While speaking of colors it may be remarked that during last 12 or 15 years, four of the most successful and outstanding Percherons, both in the show ring and in the stud, were Calypso, Carnot, Laet and Lagos—the last named a grey, the other three all being blacks.

When I first knew the Percheron breed, there existed an intense controversy in the United States between the leading importers and breeders in regard to the proper name of the French horses. A small number of them headed by Mr. Dunham insisted that the horses of La Perche district were different from, and superior to, the horses in other portions of France, such as the Boullonais, Nivernais and Ardennes districts. The other importers, which included the Dillon's, of Bloomington, Virgin, Perry and several others, all claimed that French horses were practically all one breed, and were badly mixed, and that the generic

name of Norman by which they had been popularly known for a long time in America, was the proper name although not recognized in France. Furthermore these men averred that no French horses had any reliable pedigrees at that date.

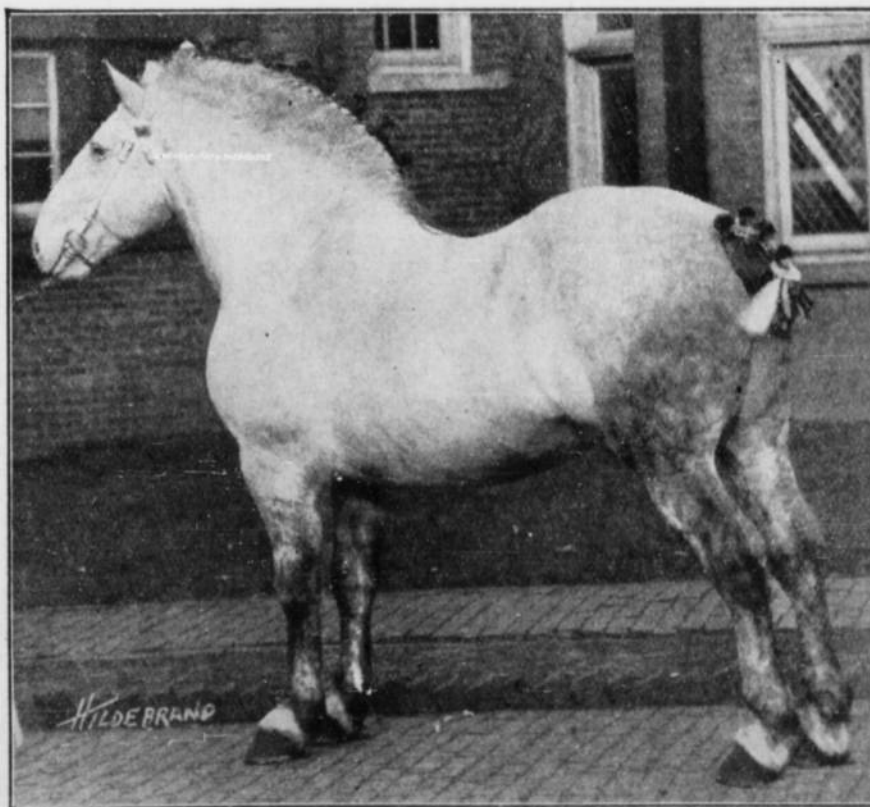
This somewhat bitter controversy continued several years. The Breeder's Gazette championed the Percheron side of the question, and finally a compromise was effected, and the hyphenated name of Percheron-Norman was adopted for sometime, but afterwards changed to the simple word Percheron, and has continued so ever since. Horses raised in France outside La Perche district are now known in America as French draft horses, and there is a separate stud book for them in the States, but it is not recognized in Canada. At an earlier date this was called the "National Registry of Norman Horses." In point of fact several winners at the Chicago International Shows during the last 20 years I understand have been Boullonais, rather than Percheron horses, which means that some manipulation had been done with their pedigrees.

Registration of Percheron horses was for many years carried on in the loosest possible manner, and many cases of fraudulent pedigrees have been dealt with by the government and the Percheron Association officials in recent years. Some of the most flagrant cases were exposed, and the fraudulent operators expelled from membership in the breed association—their entries being duly cancelled.

The value of accurate registration of French horses has never been so scrupulously considered as that of British horses, but it has improved wonderfully during the last 20 years, and especially under the present excellent management. The Percheron Society of America has spent a great deal of money in trying to purify their records and keep their stud books free from the errors of an early day, and much credit is due President White, of Virginia, and Secretary McFarland, of Chicago, in this respect. The falsity and unreliability of Percheron pedigrees were for many years a by-word and disgrace, and it says a great deal for the excellent qualities of the breed that it retained its popularity in spite of those fraudulent practices. No breeders need now have any fear in trusting the accuracy of the Percheron stud books of the present day.

It may not be generally known in Canada that it is entirely contrary to the custom to alter or castrate any Percheron colt in France. They are all left entire, and those that are not considered by the government as good enough when young to be used for stud purposes are usually sold off the farm and find their way later into the cities or towns for draying purposes.

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Job: Reserve grand champion Percheron stallion at the 1920 Chicago International, and bought after that exhibition by the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

CROSSROADS

By JOHN FRANCIS SLATER

ALTHOUGH the creak of sleigh runners behind him had been audible for some time, the little Cockney, stooping beneath a heavy bundle, forbore to turn until the long horns of the oxen swung almost at his back. Then he fixed his gaze steadily on the man's face, lest his eyes should stray to the little sod shack on the slope of a distant rise.

The driver was a stout, middle-aged man, with a face seamed and lined by summer sun and winter winds.

"Goin' far?" he asked.

"Town," Hawkins responded, briefly.

"Eighty miles is a long walk; better throw your bundle in and ride!"

A second sleigh drew up behind them. "Stop!" said the man. "My girl is driving that other team, and I guess she's about tired of it. Maybe you'd take them yourself for a spell?"

Hawkins nodded, and floundered back to the

"When he reached the doorway he choked back an exclamation, for the jeweler sat facing him in his office chair."

rear sleigh. The girl on the driver's seat was buried in the folds of a huge fur coat, which revealed only a broad white forehead beneath a wave of smooth black hair, and clear grey eyes which peeped out at him enquiringly.

"Me nime's Bill 'Awkins," he told her, with an engaging smile. "Yer parst me if I'd drive this team in return for a lift into town."

"Billorkins?" A soft chuckle shook the frosted breath on the girl's coat-collar. "Mine's Bessie Freeman. I'll surely be glad to have you drive. One of these oxen is faster than the other, and keeps pushing his mate off the trail."

To Hawkin's delight, she made no suggestion of changing to her father's sleigh, but seated herself on a pile of blankets behind him.

"Ave you come far, Miss?" he asked her.

"Nearly a hundred miles," she answered, revealing a well-rounded chin as she pushed aside her collar in order to speak. "We have been hauling supplies to the railroad survey camp, and now we're going home."

"Yer—yer mean to say yer drove all that wye yerself?"

The girl laughed.

"Don't sound so horrified, Billorkins! This is my second trip, but the camp hadn't got so far, the first time. I'm not going again, though," she added, regretfully. "Mother isn't very strong, and needs me through the winter, so father sold this team to a homesteader, away back, this morning. He is going to haul a load out with the four oxen, and deliver them then. Poor old Bill and Buck! I shall hate to part with them."

Hawkins nodded, with shy sympathy. Then the girl asked the question which, in varying shades of astonishment, meets every pedestrian upon the prairie trails.

"Why are you on foot?"

"Because," Hawkins answered, grimly, "I lost my last ox yesterday."

His shyness vanished at her concerned exclamation. He swung in his seat till he could see her face.

"I come out 'ere two years ago," he said, rapidly. "I didn't know anything about it, an' I was goin' to mike me pile in three years, at the most—kinda prove up on me 'omestead and retire. Well, the first year I got along all right, and broke nigh on ter 50 acres, too. This last year I sowed wheat and had a fine crop all cut an' stooked, when up comes a prairie-fire, an' away it all goes—clean as a wissle!"

"Billorkins!" exclaimed the girl, tragically. "But—why didn't you have a fireguard?"

"Why don't people do lots a' things 'til it's too late? I was always goin' ter plow one, but somethin' always cropped up. The worst of it was, I had all me winter's feed for the oxen out in a slough, an' of course that went up with the rest. Where the sloughs 'adn't dried up there was long grass stickin' through the water; so, when freeze-up came, I ran the mower on the ice and cut that. But somethin' must 'ave

bin wrong with it: the oxen all got sick—swamp-fever or somethin', and one after the other they died. That's 'ow I start to mike me pile!"

"Poor Billorkins," said the girl, softly. "But cheer up! Money isn't everything."

"Mebbe not everythin'; but when a feller's got none—Gor!" he broke off, suddenly. "If yer'd seen wot I've seen!"

"Have you had a hard life?" she asked, gently.

"'Ard?' he echoed, and pointed back to a little black speck on the snow. "That there sod shack was the first 'ome I ever knew. And many's the time I've went 'ungry, in spite of the Salvation Army and their soup kitchens—bless 'em!"—He brooded for a moment, in silence—"Ard," he repeated, presently.

The sun was sinking into a bank of crimson clouds, which turned the frosted snow behind them into a huge sea of blood. The monotonous grind of the sleigh runners, and the rhythmic crunching of the oxen's feet acted like a sedative on Hawkin's senses. He found himself nodding, and looked at the girl, wishing that she would talk to keep him awake. Her head had sunk forward, and she was drawing deep slow breaths. Hawkins yawned in sympathy.

It seemed but a moment later that the wild swinging of the sleigh caused him to leap from the seat. He was shivering with cold, and for a frenzied moment thought that he had lost his sight. He was only partially reassured when he realized that the blackness was of night. He called to the girl, who was still sleeping.

"Wake up, Miss! We're orf the trile."

She was on her feet in an instant.

"Br-r-r, it's cold! Have we been off for long?"

"I don't know. I fell asleep like a fool!"

She accepted that without comment.

"Stay here with the sleigh," she commanded. "I'll circle around until I find the trail. It can't be very far, and the exercise will warm me up."

"Stop!" he shouted. "It's black as pitch. Yer'll be lost in no time."

"I'm all right," she laughed. "You look after the sleigh."

"Well, of all the fool things!" muttered Hawkins, as the girl disappeared in the darkness. "She'll be lost as sure as fate."

He shouted several times, and was answered by hails which grew steadily fainter until at length they died away.

"If I only 'ad a lantern!" Hawkins exclaimed, longingly.

The idea of making a light sent him groping over the bottom of the sleigh for inflammable material. Under the pile of blankets he came upon a newspaper, tightly folded. With a grunt of satisfaction he twisted it into a torch, lit it with a match, and waved it above his head. When the pungent smell of burning leather warned him that the flame had reached his mitt, he shouted until his throat cracked hoarsely. Through the darkness came a faint answering cry. He repeated his shouts, and presently the dark figure of the girl loomed up beside the sleigh.

"Thank goodness yer back!" exclaimed Hawkins, his indignation mounting with his relief. "It was a crizy thing to go walkin' orf like that. Yer wer' lost, weren't yer?"

"Quite," she admitted. "I was scared to death and nearly dropping when I saw your light. And that horrible trail is only a few yards away. I crossed it a minute ago!"

Hawkins helped her into the sleigh, and tucked the blankets about her with an emotion he could not understand. He could just make out the pale gleam of her forehead in the dense blackness of the sleigh. If she had been lost! He thrilled with the desire to protect her. "Yer warm enough?" he asked, softly. A moment later they regained the trail.

One of their oxen lifted his head suddenly and bellowed. The noise was repeated from ahead, and presently they heard the creaking of another sleigh. A man's voice hailed them impatiently.

"Hello. Is that you, Bessie? How is it you are so far behind? I waited 15 minutes at the stopping-place, before I came back to look for you!"

"It's my fault," said Hawkins. "I went to sleep, and the team swung off the trile."

"And I wasted another half-hour, getting lost when I tried to find it," spoke up Bessie. "If Billorkins hadn't shown a light I should be wandering about the prairie yet."

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Freeman, in a scared voice. "Drive on ahead, then, and if you swing off the trail I'll see you."

"Yer pa let me orf mighty easy, considerin'," murmured Hawkins, as he hastened to obey.

The girl laughed, softly.

"Do you know what I think?" she asked, in a low voice. "I think father was asleep, himself, and that is why he didn't miss us until his team drew up at the stopping-place."

A light shone out beside the trail, and, circling a huge snow drift, they pulled up beside a long sod building.

"You 'n' Miss Bessie go right in," Hawkins told Freeman, "I'll look after yer bulls."

When he entered the house they were

seated before a red hot stove, and their hostess was loading their plates with roast pork and fried potatoes, while a plate of flap-jacks peeped down invitation from the centre of the table.

"Set in, Hawkins," cried Freeman, making room. "You're in luck tonight, young man! Flap-jacks and maple syrup, with a long cold drive to give one an appetite, and another one tomorrow to prepare for!"

Hawkins smiled as his eye met the girl's. The drive had no terrors for him. He took his seat with a sigh of pleasure; it was impossible to realize that only a few short hours ago his hopes had seemed to be all blighted, and the future wholly dark.

But his pleasure was destined to be short-lived, for the girl started to her feet with a sudden exclamation.

"My goodness, that paper! You know, the one I wrapped—" She broke off abruptly. "I left it under the blankets in the sleigh!"

"Ere, wot's that?" queried Hawkins. "D'yer mean that folded newspaper? I made a torch of that ter light yer ter the sleigh!"

The girl stood staring at him for a moment, with her hand clenched against her breast. Then her gaze turned to her father, and he read the same dismay in the face of each.

"Wot've I done?" he blurted, anxiously.

"You've burned the two hundred dollars we got for the team of oxen!"

"I've wot!"

"Oh, I'm not blaming you, Billorkins!" she exclaimed, quickly. "I should never have found my way back, without the light, and you couldn't possibly know what was in the paper. It was my fault, really. Father gave me the money, when he made the deal. My hands were too cold to take my mitts off, so I just slipped it into the paper and sat on it."

"An' if I 'adn't gone off to sleep, yer'd never 'ave been lost, and yer'd never 'ave needed no light! I ought ter be shot!"

"I don't see as we can blame you," said Freeman, heavily. "It's a bad blow—a mighty bad blow." He hesitated, and sighed. "Still, if Bessie had been lost away out there on the prairie—No, two hundred dollars is a small sacrifice."

"Lissen," said Bill Hawkins, thickly. "I'll get me a job as soon as I strike town, and the first two 'undred dollars I earn goes ter you. Serves me right fer bein' such a dam' fool!"

He clung to his determination, in spite of their protests, and when they reached the town, two days later, he stayed only to help Freeman stable his oxen in the public barn, before striding away to look for work.

"Goodbye, Billorkins," Bessie called after him. "Come to see us, whenever you feel lonesome."

"I will, me promised, but added to himself—"when I can bring you the money!"

The second evening found him loitering disconsolately in front of his boarding-house, a two-story frame building in the centre of the town. Each of his applications had been answered by a shake of the head, or a brief "Nothing doing." And a single ten-dollar bill was all the money that he possessed. His discouraged eyes rested moodily on the jeweler's store opposite, with its show window full of sparkle, and above, the artificial dignity of a high false front.

Suddenly he started, and stiffened attentively. The corpulent owner stood in the doorway and called back directions to someone in the store. Bill Hawkins was standing before him when he turned to face the street.

"Sye!" he ejaculated, incoherently. "I 'eard yer torkin'. Yer from the owld smowke, ain't yer?"

The robin-like little man eyed him with disfavor.

"Well," he said, briefly. "What if I am?"

"Could yer give me a job?" asked Hawkins. "I been all over the blinkin' town, and not a feller's needin' 'elp."

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Mr. Meighen's Pattern

As the election campaign develops it becomes apparent that Mr. Meighen intends to divert attention from other important issues by waving the red rag of scandal. Yet even in the West he has the courage, upon occasion, to do lip service to the totem of his clan—a tariff policy which will bear equitably upon all and at the same time usher this Dominion into an era of unbounded prosperity. Yet no one knows better than Mr. Meighen that a tariff has never been devised which will accomplish these two ends. Give us, he tells us, such a tariff as the United States has imposed upon itself and he will be satisfied. Let us look at the position of the American farmer under the high tariff policy of that country and ask Mr. Meighen if, having brought the Canadian grain grower to that sorry pass, he would venture to come West seeking its endorsement with declarations of satisfaction.

Five years ago, at the time the emergency tariff was passed, American agriculture represented a capital investment of \$79,000,000,000. Today it has shrunk to \$59,000,000,000 while every other important activity has enjoyed phenomenal prosperity. The return on this investment last year was the pitifully low rate of three per cent. In that period 1,000,000 people have left American farms to take refuge in the more profitable employment offered by industry. In 1921, 15,000 American farmers were declared bankrupts; in 1922, 22,500; 1923, 34,000; 1924, 41,500; and in 1925, while figures are not yet compiled, the number is expected to be greater still, because of the long list of crops which sold at or below the cost of production. The report of the National Industrial Conference Board, composed of national banking executives, shows that in 1924, the average net annual income of the American farmer was \$730, as against \$1,298 for common laborers. The average earnings of the people engaged in farming was 23.1 cents per hour; factory workers earned 56.1 cents; railroaders, 58.3 cents; anthracite miners, 83.4 cents; men employed in the building trades, \$1.05. By every test the American farmer is immeasurably worse off relatively than he was before the war. And every step toward higher protection drives him down lower in the economic scale by increasing his cost of production and lowering his income. This is the harvest of disappointment and failure that has come to him through the operation of the tariff which Mr. Meighen admires.

American farm leaders are under no misapprehension about it. They declare that tariff protection alone is useless in controlling the price of the major crops. To get the benefit of tariff protection they are clamoring for an export corporation to organize a systematic dumping of their surplus on the open markets of the world. Such a scheme, if workable, would give the farmers an even break with protected industry. But what is the reaction of industrial protectionists like Mr. Meighen to this proposal? They throw

up their hands in horror. Secretary Mellon tells his countrymen that adequate protection for the farmer would be a tax on all other classes in the nation; that it would raise production costs, curtail further America's waning export business, and facilitate the invasion of foreign manufactured articles. To give the farmer effective protection would level the whole top-heavy structure. This then is the vicious circle round which Mr. Meighen would lead us!

Taxes on Knowledge

During the last session of parliament the government and the members were urged to provide a heavy tariff duty upon all magazines entering Canada. The purpose of the plan is to increase the price of incoming magazines, particularly American magazines, so that Canadian readers will buy less of them and will in turn purchase a larger number of Canadian magazines. The Canadian people are great readers of magazines and periodical literature. Canada is located alongside the United States and has direct and intimate relations with Great Britain, the two greatest magazine and periodical publishing countries in the world, thus Canada enjoys a wider range of periodical literature than any country in the world outside of the United States. The Canadian people have the opportunity to be, and should be, among the best read people upon earth.

There is no question but that our own Canadian magazines feel the competition from the large number of American and British magazines sold in Canada. It is undoubtedly true also that if a heavy duty is imposed upon American magazines and their price is therefore doubled and trebled, that less of them will be read by the Canadian people. On the other hand our Canadian magazines are few in number—very few in fact—totalling only about half-a-dozen, yet some of them are very good in quality indeed, and are steadily improving. They cannot, in the next 25 years at least, take the place of the high-class British and American magazines, which on account of greater age, larger circulation and greater wealth, have surpassed anything ever previously known. It would be a great misfortune if the Canadian people were deprived of the unparalleled privilege which they now enjoy of selecting from the world's best periodical literature.

We believe, however, that encouragement should be given wherever possible to the development of Canadian magazines and periodicals featuring Canadian information and Canadian institutions and upholding Canadian ideals. This can be done in a number of ways without much expenditure and without shutting off or decreasing the supply of good reading matter to which the Canadian people now have access. It can be done in a very marked degree by the same method that has been followed in encouraging scores of industries throughout Canada, namely by allowing them to import duty free the materials entering into their manufacture. To illustrate, Canada exports about 90 per cent. of the paper pulp, etc., produced in this country, and the most of it goes to the United States. There is a 25 per cent. duty and 5 per cent. sales tax on paper used for the printing of magazines when imported from the United States, yet this same paper manufactured in the United States and probably manufactured from Canadian pulp-wood, is purchased by American magazines and periodicals at a very much lower price than it can be purchased in Canada. Nearly everything else used in the manufacture of magazines in Canada costs a great deal more in Canada than in the United States, because of the tariff duties. If Canadian magazines were allowed to import the requirements for their

own manufacture duty free, it would reduce their expenses very very considerably. Postal rates might be lowered without any serious loss of revenue, which would be another encouragement to Canadian magazines.

If the magazine publishing business in Canada were given even a fraction of the encouragement that has been provided for instance to the steel industry or several other industries, there would be never any need to handicap American publications. We need good magazines in Canada and more of them, but they should be assisted by direct means and not by putting heavy taxes upon the best magazines published in other countries, which will result largely in the Canadian people depriving themselves of the only sources of knowledge available now or for a generation to come.

The suggestion that some of the journals published in the United States and Great Britain are undesirable, is entirely a different matter. The Dominion government already has authority to put the ban on any undesirable publication coming in and has exercised that authority on several publications. It might well be exercised still further as there are appearing on our newsstands journals published both in the United States and England which are not fit to be read in any self-respecting family circle. Yet this should not be confused with the problem of imposing a tariff on imported magazines in general, the majority of which are good and many of which are absolutely essential to the Canadian people.

A Discredited Prophet

In the last federal election campaign Hon. Arthur Meighen made his chief appeal on the tariff issue. His undoubted talent as an artist of gloom was utilized to the utmost in painting dismal pictures of the future this country faced unless he were entrusted with the work of saving it. A higher tariff was advanced as the only policy that would restore prosperity to the Dominion. It would open idle factories. It would banish unemployment. It would repatriate the Canadian exiles. It would stimulate immigration. It would fling wide open the door of opportunity for all. Unless the tariff duties were substantially increased all round the country would continue to stagnate and would settle into a permanent condition of hopelessness and ruin.

But though a large number of the people of Canada took him at his word and more than doubled his following in the House, the low tariff forces still held the majority in parliament. The tariff was not raised. On some items it was substantially lowered. Scarcely 10 months have elapsed since Mr. Meighen was making his predictions all over the country that ruin would follow such a course. The trend of events since that time has clearly shown that though nature may have endowed him with many gifts the gift of prophesy is not one of them. Precisely those things which he said could not happen unless the tariff was increased have happened under the same or lower duties. Industry has speeded up and unemployment reduced almost to the vanishing point. The automobile industry, the one chiefly affected by tariff reductions, has had difficulty in keeping up with its orders. The Canadian "exiles" are returning. Immigration has been greater than in any year since 1913. The building industry is more active than in any year since the post-war boom days. The finances of the National Railways show gratifying improvements. The increased national activity is reflected in the rapid expansion of Canada's export trade. For the year ending June 30, exports of Canadian products exceeded those of the preceding

12 months by \$256,775,861, an increase of nearly 24 per cent.

Mr. Meighen is finding these facts pretty hard to face after his gloomy predictions before the last election. In his keynote speech at Ottawa with which he opened his campaign and in a few subsequent addresses he did considerable harping on the old string. The response however, was not what it was last fall. He has apparently sensed the difference and is now devoting but little time to blue ruin talk. The country has pretty thoroughly recovered from its fit of despondency without taking a single dose of his tariff medicine. Any further treatment it requires should be along the lines that have given such gratifying results.

Campaign Funds

The evidence brought out before the Customs Enquiry Committee during the recent session of parliament indicates that the big brewers and distillers made a regular business of contributing to the campaign funds of both political parties. One particular case when brought out in the evidence was regarded by the committee as a good joke and was the source of a great deal of merriment.

This disclosure of one source of campaign funds and the light manner in which it was treated by the committee, throws light upon probably the most corrupt, degrading and demoralizing influence in Canadian politics. Both Liberal and Conservative campaign fund managers actually received contributions from the manufacturers of booze. Why? Was it because these manufacturers were big, generous-hearted citizens, or were they merely encouraging a political scrap? We doubt if either explanation is correct. They made these contributions to the two parties because they expected to get their money's worth in return. They planned on having—and it is quite evident they planned rightly—friends in both political camps who

would assist in easing the processes of the law or in distributing special favors. If this matter were thoroughly investigated it would provide a greater sensation than the customs scandal.

It is not so many years since Canada witnessed the spectacle of railway promoters making forced or voluntary contributions to the campaign funds of both parties. The resulting orgy of expenditure in railway building has cost Canada hundreds of millions of dollars, and yet when any such matter as this comes to light it is treated as a good deal of a joke, even by members of parliament. This is one reason why the members of parliament themselves are not treated with greater respect by the general public. There has never yet been a real investigation of campaign fund contributions and their sources. Neither party will undertake such an investigation on the ground that "those who live in glass houses cannot afford to throw stones," but there should be a thorough investigation and the fullest publicity given to all campaign fund contributions both before and after elections. It would help to clean up our political life and would enable legislation to be considered upon its merits and with less regard to the fortunes of political parties.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in performing its valuable function of collecting and publishing statistics relating to Canadian trade, is rendering a useful service. Its last report on external trade shows a gratifying condition of affairs. For the 12 months ending June 30, the total value of the exports of Canadian products was \$1,335,321,955 compared with \$1,078,546,094 for the corresponding period ending June 30, 1925. Increases were recorded in seven of the nine main classifications into which exports are divided. The only two divisions in which there was a decrease were fibres and textiles and non-ferrous metals.

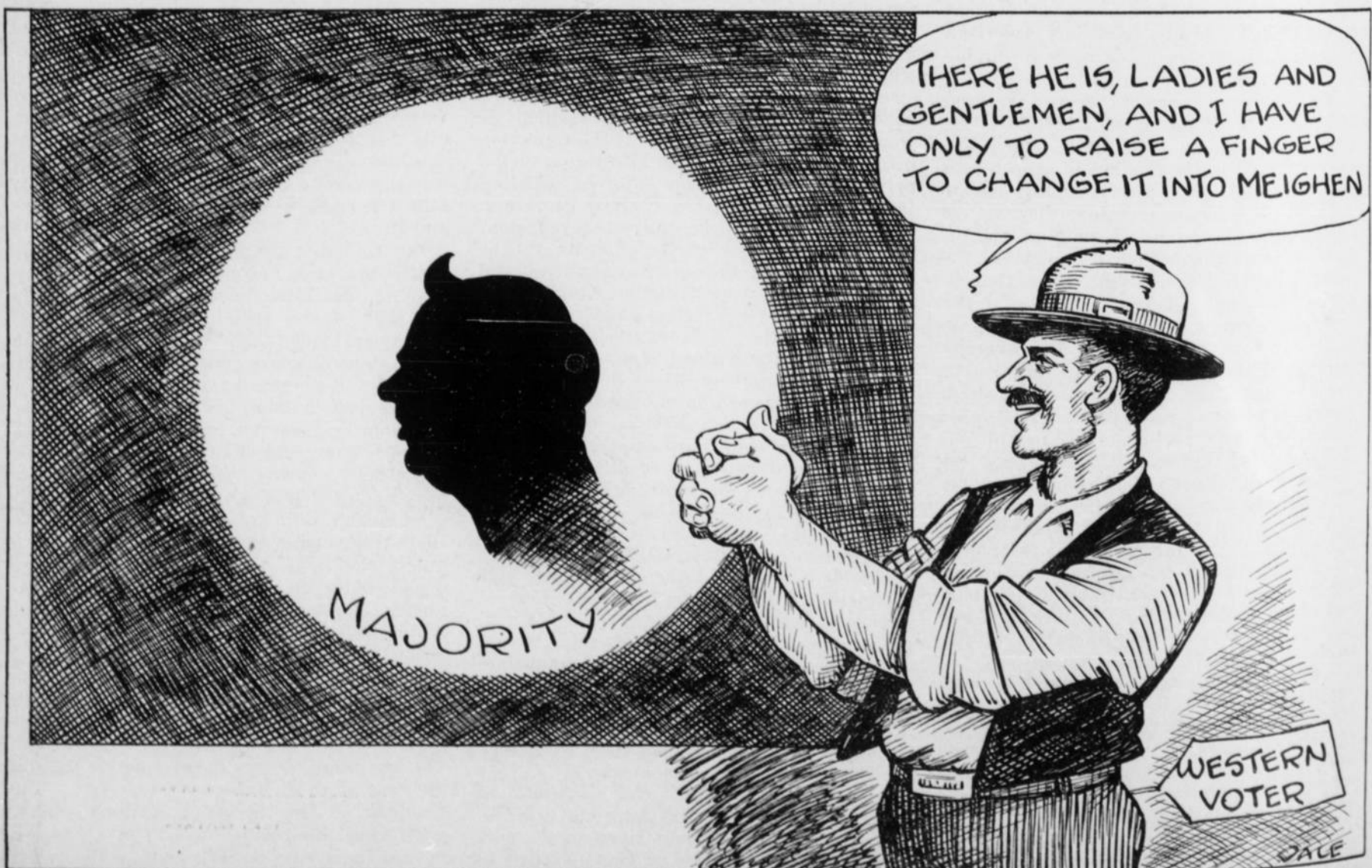
The total imports for the two periods were \$962,178,723 and \$808,822,004 respectively, an increase of \$153,356,719. Allowing for exports of foreign products the country's trade balance improved by \$105,529,987. It is in the light of such figures as these that one eastern newspaper wonders why the government does not suppress the bureau's activities until after the election.

Meighen and King are both in the West making speeches and catching trains. It is to be hoped that they do enough of their traveling by daylight to see what the hail and hot winds have done to the crops of some districts. Politicians are apt to forget that the farmer's calling is beset with many vicissitudes that are beyond the reach of their policies.

Mr. Robichaud, at whose instance Moses Aziz was kept out of jail, where he belonged, in order that he could help get the said Mr. Robichaud elected last October, has failed to get his re-nomination. The country will survive the disappearance of this gentleman from public life. It can get along very well without politicians of the Robichaud type.

If the Conservative government is sustained at the polls and fulfils the promises that Mr. Meighen has been making in the East, the West can bid a fond adieu to the Crow's Nest agreement, and the \$26,000,000 a year that the railways say it is putting into the prairie farmers' pockets in reduced freight rates.

Smuggled goods are not the only unfair competition which legitimate merchants have had to face. The use of fictitious invoices, in which goods have been undervalued for customs purposes, has also been widespread. The knocking of holes in the tariff wall must stop. When bricks are removed it should be from the top of the wall only.

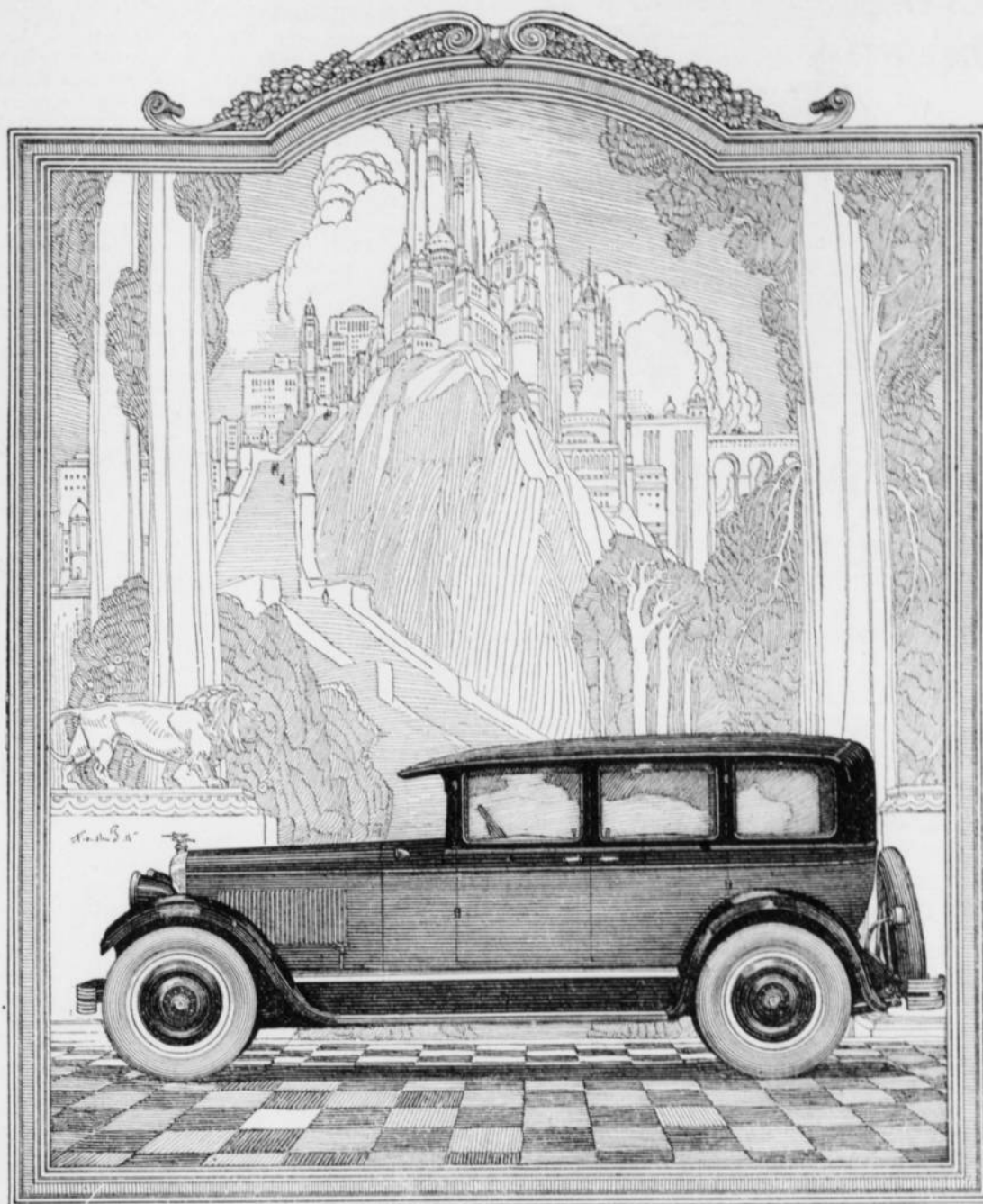


It is in his own hands to make it King or Meighen

(Illustrated)
STUDEBAKER
STANDARD SIX
CUSTOM SEDAN

\$1795

Big Six Custom Brougham \$2585
The President, a Big Six
Custom Sedan (for seven). 2895
Prices f. o. b. factory, Walkerville,
Ont., including full equipment,
4-wheel brakes and disc wheels



Equipment

No-draft ventilating windshield, bumper and bumperettes, engine heat indicator and gasoline gauge on dash, coincidental lock, oil filter and air purifier, automatic windshield cleaner, automatic spark control, rear-vision mirror; 4-wheel brakes; full size balloon tires; and two-beam acorn headlights, controlled from switch on steering wheel.

The Caste of a Custom Car without its Cost

Achieved through One-Profit facilities

FOR the first time in an automobile of economical production, this Studebaker Standard Six Custom Sedan duplicates the master creations of custom design!

Swung low in the body—fleet and flowing in its lines—resplendent with the lacquered loveliness of a duotone color scheme—and replete with every detail of correct custom treatment from broadlace trim, Butler finish hardware and Chase Mohair interior to the silvered figure of Atalanta poised on the radiator. This Custom Six Sedan adds custom refinements to the ruggedness of Studebaker performance—offers disc wheels and four-wheel brakes—and invokes anew the great Studebaker tradition of making good with the public by continually making better in the plant!

It is the latest example of the Studebaker policy of progressive betterments, and unites the smoothness and power of the quiet Studebaker L-head motor with a custom symmetry of line and treatment that would be absolutely impossible, at the Studebaker price, without Studebaker One-Profit facilities.

Authorized Studebaker Sales and Service in Central and Western Canada

ALBERTA

ALLIANCE—Wm. E. Stepney & Co.
BARONS—Ed. Popham
BASSANO—Roy Smith
BELLIS—Karl Lachovsky
BLAIRMORE—Crow's Nest Pass Motors
CALGARY—Motor Service Co., Ltd.
CARBON—Garrett Garage
CLARESHOLM—Clareholm Garage, Ltd.
CLUNY—Cluny Garage
EDMONTON—Motor Service Co., Ltd.
ELNORA—E. L. Barnes
HANNA—J. E. Warneboldt

HARDISTY—J. F. Bone
HIGH RIVER—High River Motor Co.
LETHBRIDGE—Rogers & Co., Ltd.
MACLEOD—John Wesley Ringland
MEDICINE HAT—M. A. Cory
MUNDARE—J. S. McCallum
MUNSON—Lorne C. Jackson
NANTON—G. & B. Motor Co.
PINCHER CREEK—Pincher Creek Motors
PONOKA—E. A. Cannon
PROVOST—Fred Larson
RAYMOND—King Motors
RED DEER—Finlay & Graham
ROSEBUD—Alex Murray
STRATHMORE—J. M. Arnold

VULCAN—Pyramid Motors, Ltd.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

ALBERNI—Alberni Garage
ASHCROFT—Interior Transportation Co.
CHILLIWACK—Chilliwack Garage
COURTENAY—Messrs. Pidcock & McKenzie
CRANBROOK—F. H. Dezall
FERNIE—S. T. Wilson
KAMLOOPS—Neil W. McCannell
KELOWNA—Mabee MacLaren Motors, Ltd.
NELSON—Kootenay Garage
PRINCE GEORGE—M. D. Hurm
SMITHERS—Lifton & Henry

TRAIL—The Union Garage Co.

VANCOUVER—Willis Kingsley Motors, Ltd.
VERNON—Alex Green
VICTORIA—Jameson Motors, Ltd.

MANITOBA

BRANDON—John E. Dennison & Son
WINNIPEG—Western Canada Motor Car Co., Ltd.

SASKATCHEWAN

ESTEVAN—Duncan Motor Co.
KERRIS—K. Pederson
MOOSE JAW—Central Motor Co., Ltd.

NORTH BATTLEFORD—Herbert & Co.

PRINCE ALBERT—The Modern Motors
REGINA—Queen City Motor Co.
ROSETOWN—Graham Bros.
SASKATOON—R. W. Neil
SEMANS—D. J. Kippan
SHAUNAVON—J. F. Royer
SWIFT CURRENT—Johnson & Kain
UNITY—R. W. Tucker

WESTERN ONTARIO

FORT FRANCIS—R. B. Langstaff
FORT WILLIAM—Proudman-Nolls Motor Co.

STUDEBAKER

BUILDERS OF QUALITY VEHICLES FOR 74 YEARS

WHEN SENDING MONEY ORDERS

WHEN you have occasion to send Money Orders they may be obtained readily at any branch of the Bank of Montreal.

Total Assets in excess of \$750,000,000

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817



Head Office: Montreal

Money When Needed

The surest way of having money when you need it is to open a Savings Bank account and deposit stated sums with regularity. Interest will be added every six months. A growing Savings Account will assure you of money to meet any emergency in the future. Open a Savings Account with this Bank.



IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

173 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

BANK MONEY ORDER
NOT EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
No. 485221
TO THE TELLERS
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
MONTREAL

*Dear Son
I am sending
order for 100
32 Dollars -
January 18th*

*Parkhurst
Jan 12 1926*

*Enclosed find Royal Bank
money order for \$2.00
being subscription
for Your Weekly
Mary*

*Calculation Manager
Mackenzie Mackay*

The Farmers' Creamery Limited
Johnville, Quebec.
Feb. 23/26
John Brown, Pine Ridge.
Dear Sir:-
Enclosed please find Royal Bank Money Order for \$45.00 due to you for this month's acct.
Yours truly
J. Roberts

FOR sending money by mail Royal Bank Money Orders are safe, convenient and economical.

Also issued payable in United States dollars and Sterling

The Royal Bank of Canada

G633

Guide Classified Ads. work fast.
There is one for every need.

Livestock

Manitoba Pig Survey

On June 18, the Manitoba Department of Agriculture sent a questionnaire to a large number of pig raisers in the province with a view to estimating what the supply of market hogs would be this fall, and what the immediate future held in regard to supplies of breeding stock. One hundred and twenty-eight answers were received, the remarks from which are summarized below. The opinions offered were rather contradictory, and this is so sometimes in the case of men who live in the same district.

1. While there are those who hold that more pigs were born in 1925 than

in 1926, the opposite view prevails, and it would appear to be pretty certain that the Manitoba crop of 1926 spring pigs is substantially greater than that of 1925.

2. Though a few hold that more sows missed breeding this year than usual, the large number of opposite opinion suggests that success in this respect was up to normal.

3. The size of 1926 litters appears to be about average.

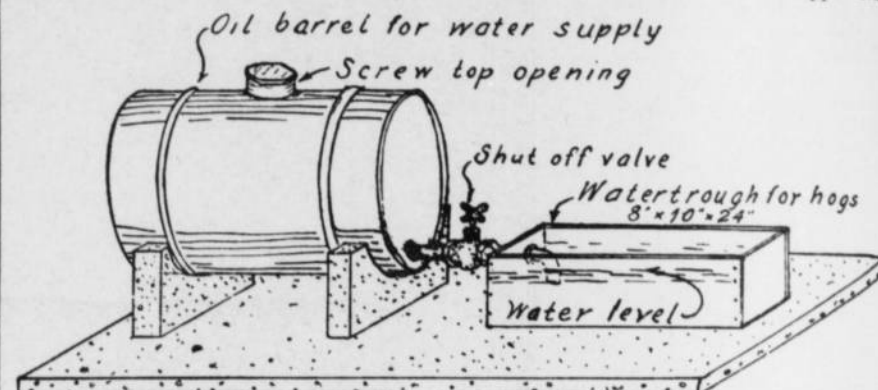
4. As to the question, "Has the death rate among spring-born pigs been greater or less than usual?" the opinions appear to be pretty evenly divided.

5. Though there are those who declare that the total pig population of their districts is below that of one year ago, there are probably a greater number who believe that there are more pigs today. The answers balance fairly well.

6. The general sentiment in favor of pig raising seems to be decidedly increasing. On the other hand, quite a number of raisers report an expectation on the part of farmers of a decline in prices before very long, and several

Barrel Self-Waterer

H. W. Batten writes: "I am sending you a sketch of a hog waterer I am planning on making out of an oil barrel, to furnish an automatic water supply for my fall pigs. I have been using the old V-shaped troughs and putting in the water by hand, but half the time they do not have any water. The barrel will be laid on its side on concrete supports a foot or so above the square wooden trough, out of which the pigs will drink. A pipe will lead from lower part of barrel to the drinking trough, with a valve to shut off the supply if desired. The barrel will be filled at the upper side

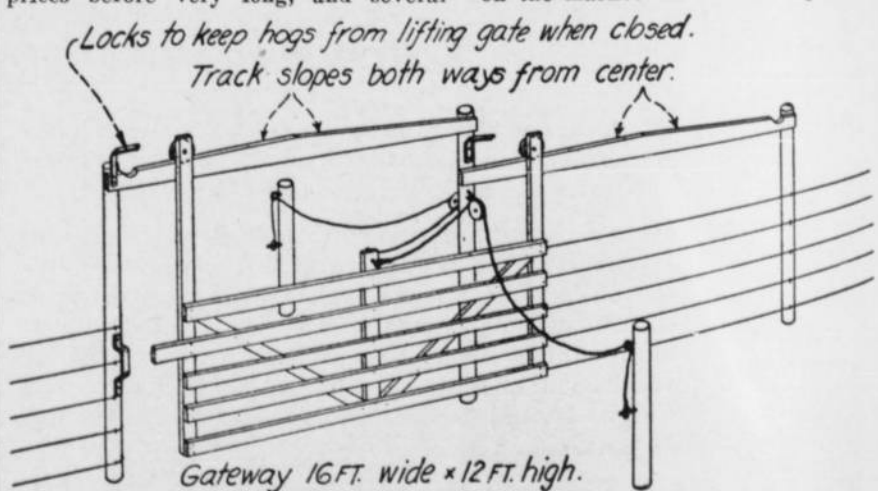


hole with an air-tight cap. Would like to know whether the higher pressure in the barrel will overflow the drinking trough?"

If the barrel is arranged as shown in the diagram with the end of the discharge pipe opening under the water in the drinking trough, so long as the filling cap is air-tight no water can flow into the drinking trough until the end of the discharge trough until the end of the discharge pipe can enter and displace a corresponding amount of water. Thus the water level in the drinking trough will automatically be kept level with or just covering the open end of the discharge pipe. When it is desired to fill the barrel, simply close the cut-off valve, fill the barrel full, screw on the air-tight cap, open the cut-off valve and the waterer is ready to work again.

Gate to Open From Car

The accompanying diagram (D-595), shows a home-made gate of this type which is said to operate quite satisfactorily. There are also quite a number of commercial gates of this type on the market which can be purchased



Gate To Be Opened From Car.

seem to sense a general attitude of caution.

7. Pigs seem to be normally thrifty this season.

8. There appears to be general assent to the idea that the prices of grain feeds and of live pork have been such as to leave a satisfactory margin of profit for the pig feeder during recent months. This has caused a heavy call for small pigs and a good demand for breeding stock, with probably some improvement in the type of breeding stock.

The Manitoba department expects to be able to announce more accurately on September 1 how the number of pigs on farms of that province compares with numbers in previous years.

probably cheaper than the cost of lumber and labor of a home-made one. In many cases, these firms will sell the hardware and furnish plans for building the gate. If any of our readers have worked out a satisfactory gate of this kind, we should be glad to have their experiences.

Aid in Fighting Flies

Livestock owners will not fail to be interested in the appearance of a new product on the market known as fly salt. In its manufacture, a chemical compound, which is neutral and therefore harmless to the animal taking it, is added to ordinary salt. This compound is voided from the skin and gives off an odor which acts as a fly

The claims of the manufacturers give the impression that it is potent enough to ward off the attacks of those biting insects which strike almost immediately on alighting. Purchasers are warned that it takes

approximately two weeks after the salt has been first offered to the stock before it works through the system and becomes effective. Likewise it is necessary to feed small quantities continually through the fly season. No reference is made as to its effectiveness against sucking insects such as the mosquito. If it will lessen the discomfort which animals suffer from this pest, and the ensuing loss to stock owners, its value will be very much enhanced for use in this country.

Fly salt seems to have come out of the trial stage creditably, as the manufacturers are liberally supplied with recommendations from practical stockmen in the United States who employed it last year. Experiment stations and colleges are interested in it, and Prof. Gordon Wood, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, promises an examination of its merits.

Weyburn Buys Ayrshires

The Weyburn district has evidently committed itself to a community breeding scheme as far as dairy cattle are concerned. One of the finest shipments of grade and pure-bred Ayrshires that ever came West were unloaded at that point in the latter part of June and distributed to 16 different purchasers. A similar lot was brought to Weyburn last fall, and went to an entirely different list of buyers.

The 1926 shipment was personally selected by Supt. W. H. Gibson, of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, the order having been placed with him by the Weyburn Security Bank for the benefit of a number of its dairying customers. The cattle were purchased in the Howick, Huntingdon, Lancaster, and Ormstown districts of Quebec, a countryside quite familiar to Mr. Gibson. The 19 head of grades and pure-breds in this car load came from 16 different herds. Weyburn purchasers declare themselves well pleased with the quality of the stock. The grades are practically as good as pure-breds as they come from herds where pure-bred sires have been long in use. All the cattle are young and due to freshen in the fall for winter milkers.

Notwithstanding the high prices prevailing in Eastern circles this year, the good work and well planned arrangements of Mr. Gibson, supplemented by the special rate granted by the railroad, resulted in the cattle being delivered at Weyburn for the very reasonable average of \$135 for the pure-bred heifers, \$117.50 for the grade cows and \$97.75 for the grade heifers.

New Ayrshire World's Record

Records are being quickly made and as quickly broken among the Ayrshire cows of today. Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th, 71910, owned by W. C. Wylie, Glen Elm, Howick, Quebec, has broken her own and all former world's Ayrshire records for butter-fat, in the 365-day period, having finished her test



with a production to her credit of 23,223 pounds of milk and 1,003 pounds butter-fat.

The above picture was taken on June 19 last, just a few days before she freshened, and as may be seen she is in good fit to stand another big record. Nellie traces back to the champion Ayrshire cow, Nellie Osborne, that brought glory to Canada by winning the grand champion prize at the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893. Therefore, she is a worthy daughter of worthy

ancestry. She has behind her the blood of several noted sires and dams.

Her sire, Burnside Langemarek Masterpiece, 46650, is from that noted champion, Hobsland Masterpiece (imp.), 36717.

The dam of this great record cow is Nellie Osborne 9th of Elm Shade, 38444, by Wee McGregor of Elm Shade, and he by the noted Uncle Sam of Trout River, 6974, and out of the champion Nellie Osborne (imp.), 5358.

Notable Bang Herd Record

The Bang herd, made up of reactors to the tuberculin test at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and consisting of five Ayrshire cows and one Ayrshire bull and seven Holstein cows and one Holstein bull, made some wonderful milk yields during the year. The Holstein cow, Lady Segis Jewel, produced 26,290 pounds of milk, containing 835 pounds of fat, in one year; while during the same period of time



Edward Johnson, of Alameda, who is eighty-two years of age, handles his own Clydesdale stallion, Prince of Woodhill, on a six-day circuit, averaging about 12 miles a day, rain or shine. Photo by kindness of S. Burchill.

the Ayrshire cow, Starlight, of Fredericton, yielded 19,071 pounds of milk, containing 855 pounds of fat. By a notable coincidence these are the highest records ever made for these breeds at the Central Farm. Without considering labor and the value of the calves, these cows gave a profit between calvings of \$358.96 for the former and \$336 for the latter.

Eyes of a Horse

Big, full, prominent eyes of a dark, rich, hazel color, are desired in all types of horses. Eyes that are blue in color are considered weak eyes, because such color is associated with eye unsoundness. In buying horses or in judging horses, the examination of the eyes is a first consideration. This is because blindness seriously depreciates value on the open market and in the show-ring constitutes a disqualification. Therefore, eyes that are characterized by clearness, deep coloration and intensity of reflection are preferred.

Wall eyes are those in which the iris is of a pearly white color, wholly destitute of pigment. Such eyes are objectionable on the basis of looks, but nevertheless are functional and are not considered as disqualifications. Horses with glass eyes have won championships in the best shows of the country. Therefore, show-ring precedent in the case of glass-eyed horses teaches that they may be placed anywhere in the line-up, even in the championship niche, if the competition warrants such a rating.

The bovine eye is one characterized by excessive convexity. Its bulging tendency has resulted in the name pop-eyed. It is objectionable because it depreciates looks and pre-disposes to myopia or near-sightedness. Hence, horses equipped with bovine eyes are quite commonly given to shying. They are unable to see objects until so close to them that a scare results.

Pig-eyed is the name applied to a horse's eye if the eye is small, narrow and squinty. Such eyes are commonly found in horses with coarse heads and of slow, phlegmatic, sluggardly disposition. They depreciate looks and are particularly objectionable in stallions standing for service.—H. A. Woodroffe, M.R.C.V.S., in The London Livestock Journal.



The Stanchion is Best - and Cheapest

The Beatty Stanchion is the best cow tie made.

It is better than the rigid wood stanchion, because it gives the cow liberty to turn her head, or get up and lie down in comfort.

It is better than cow chains because it keeps the cow lined up to the gutter so that she stays clean and because she is tied and untied in a quarter of the time.

The cost need not stop anyone from using Beatty Stanchions. You can provide ten cows with strong, comfortable, practically everlasting steel stanchions for not more than \$35—including freight, in most localities.

If you are putting in wood stabling now, and intend to use the indestructible and fireproof steel construction later,—put the Beatty Stanchions in your wood stalls now. When you make the change, you can still use the same stanchions—without any loss whatever.

Write our nearest Branch for complete details on the Beatty Stanchion. Building your stable is an important matter, and the way you tie your cows is one of the most important parts of it. Don't put in other forms of cow tie without at least investigating the best.

Clip out this ad. and put on your name and address,—or drop a card to—

Dept. 677—O
Winnipeg

Beatty
BROS. LIMITED

Dept. 677—O
Edmonton

Head Office & Factory - Fergus, Ont.

677

THE PRICE
\$3.10 EACH
F.O.B. WINNIPEG
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Engravings of
HORSES, CATTLE,
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RURAL FAIRS,
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Guide readers requiring Engravings of any kind should write us for prices and suggestions.

We offer unexcelled service at very reasonable terms. Dept. A

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Plant for Profit

A grove of trees and shrubs about the homestead will not only increase the resale value of your property every year by many times the cost of planting, but will also increase your crops by inducing rainfall, conserving moisture, breaking windforce and hailstorms, regulating temperature and protecting more tender plants.

For 14 years we have been supplying hardy stock—guaranteed to grow—to farmers in Western Canada. Our representative will give you expert advice on what varieties to buy, how and where to plant them, and how to care for them afterwards. He is trained in horticulture and landscape gardening, and will recommend only stock that has proved its hardiness in our nurseries at Estevan, and in the plantings of thousands of our customers. No other tree distributing organization affords you such a complete service.

Our representative will call on you, in response to your letter. Write us today.

PRAIRIE NURSERIES LIMITED

Estevan

Sask.



The Largest Nurseries in Western Canada

"Built on Service"

Beekeeping Outlook for 1926

By L. T. FLOYD

At the date of writing, August 1, there seems to be a good crop of honey on the hives—almost as much as at the same date last year. The early season was cool—dry in some districts, and extremely windy, but in spite of these drawbacks the bees built up splendidly.

The winter for the bees was much longer than usual as it practically began in early October resulting in a heavy death rate. In some districts the stores in the hives granulated more than usual and caused the death of the bees in others, and this is noticeable in the southern part of the province around Otterburne, Dominion City and Greenridge. The bees wintered well and swarming began in late May and, by June 10, the bees were swarming in nearly every yard.

One point is noticeable and that is that first swarms were much smaller than usual, due, no doubt, to the high winds wearing out the old bees faster than usual.

The season in the Southern States—the source of our package bees—is reported as unusually cool and backward, but in spite of this we received a very large percentage of our shipments in April this year. One buyer received over five hundred packages in that month.

The deliveries, however, have not been entirely satisfactory, as one firm in particular seemed to have quoted an exceptionally low price and booked far more orders than they were able to fill. This resulted in their shipments being delayed much later than promised, and in some cases buyers waited until June for bees promised in early May.

Dandelion yielded a very good flow this spring, all that was needed, as a heavy surplus flow from dandelion is not desirable. Dandelion is exceedingly valuable as a stimulant to brood rearing, but when it comes in sufficient quantities to yield a surplus in the supers the flavor is not very desirable, and this season's yield was sufficient for all desirable purposes.

The marketing outlook for this season seems to me to be much brighter than ever before. Old honey is about all sold but there is still sufficient to hold the market until the new crop comes on. Reports from Eastern Canada indicate that our competitors in that direction are very enthusiastic regarding new markets opening up in Europe, and this certainly is good news to Western producers, as it will help to keep the price from dropping below profitable levels. In addition to this the Eastern honey crop is only about 30 per cent. of last year so there is no danger of honey prices being lower than last season.

Our producers have learned some valuable lessons regarding marketing in the past year and the present season, if we are blessed with a good crop, will probably see a considerable revision in marketing methods. It is plainly evident that the producer turning out over 10 tons of honey cannot afford to sell his honey direct to the consumer. He can probably pay the broker

or wholesaler for this service and be much further ahead.

For the producer who puts up only small quantities of honey, the classified advertising columns of the farm journals are gaining much favor. I received many letters last season expressing satisfaction regarding the results obtained from a small advertisement in these papers. A few years ago only one or two of our producers were using ads. of more than two or three lines in extent. Now these same men are using six or seven-line ads., while the new ones are starting off as these others did a few years ago, and are building up a market hundreds of miles away and thus making room for the little fellows with two or three hives to sell around home.

Another method of advertising that is very important is the showing of honey at the agricultural society summer fairs. These exhibits in themselves are of little value if not attended, but a small attractive exhibit of bees and honey make a point where the producer can attract attention and interest people in honey who know nothing about it. He or she can there demonstrate and gain many new customers.

It is plainly evident that there is a large percentage of our population who do not buy honey, sometimes because they consider it a luxury too expensive for the average family, and sometimes because they know nothing about it. The facts of the case are that honey being such a highly concentrated sweet is really cheaper than most jams and preserved fruits, as a pound of honey will go twice as far as these other commodities, and, with many, it is much more desirable.

This coming season there will be some revision in the style of container in which honey is packed. In the past the 10-pound tin has been very popular, and is really the cheapest container put out, but last year five-pound tins were found more desirable and the coming season will see many more containers of this size used.

The container supply men are more than usually active following the big business of 1925, and there is not likely to be any shortage, but last season the shortage was most acute, and it is well for the container orders to be placed in good time. A few containers held over will not cause as much inconvenience as a shortage when the crop is ready.

Beeswax is a commodity that has not received much attention in the past as the price secured was so low that it was scarcely worth saving, but in the past year the price has advanced about 30 per cent., and every bit of broken comb should now be saved and sold or made into comb foundation.

In spite of the fact that Manitoba produced well over 4,000,000 pounds of honey last year, one buyer in Winnipeg imported five car loads of honey at one time, so there is still a large quantity of honey coming in from other provinces and states, and no reason for the local producer to be discouraged.



Sweet clover—the backbone of the bee business
Mr. Floyd sends The Guide this photo of a remarkable sweet clover crop grown near Austin, Man.

Buy Oliver Implements from Oliver Dealers



A Full Line

Horse and Tractor Tillage Tools
Gang and Sulky Plows
Walking Plows
Harrows
Cultivators
Fallowator
Wood Bros. Threshers

Oliver plows and tillage implements are built to do better work in every soil condition.

An efficient and courteous dealer organization is ready to supply you with just the tools you need.

The Oliver Fallowator is the newest implement in western Canada. Have you seen it?

OLIVER

Canadian Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Limited

Regina Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

Make Your Bees Work Overtime



Here's a Method that will Market all the Honey they can Produce

The number of beekeepers in Western Canada is increasing quite rapidly every year. In 1924 the total honey crop for Manitoba was 1,302,000 pounds. In 1925 it jumped to 4,107,120 pounds, and prospects are good for a big crop this year. Many beekeepers have found it quite a problem to sell their surplus honey and get profitable

returns. Not long ago only Ontario Beekeepers used "Little Guide Ads." for finding a market for their surplus. More recently a few Manitoba men tried it with such success that they now rely entirely upon Classified advertising for disposing of their honey crop. Those who have more honey than they can sell locally will find a "Little Guide Ad." in the special section for honey advertisers in our Farmers' Market Place, the quickest, cheapest and most satisfactory method available. Here are just a few examples of what this service means to beekeepers:

"In 1924 I spent \$12 for advertising and sold nine tons of honey. During the past winter I spent about \$25 for advertising and sold over 13 tons of honey. I also had to turn down a number of orders."—Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man.

"We have had excellent results from advertising honey in your paper and will do so again shortly."—Eric Hutchison, Mount Forest, Ont.

"Kindly discontinue my ad. for honey. I am completely sold out and thank you for your valuable aid through the medium of your paper."—G. H. Ball, Dominion City, Man.

"I am highly pleased with results obtained through The Guide."—Wesley Hunter, Elm Creek, Man.

"I had great results from advertising, so much indeed that I had to turn over about 2,000 pounds of orders to fellow beekeepers."—H. T. Black, Heathcote, Ont.

If We Can Do It For Others In 1925, We Can Do It For You This Year
Use This "Low-Cost—Large-Profit Method"

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Poultry Breeding at Lethbridge

By A. E. PALMER

Some of the possibilities that lie within the control of the breeder of utility poultry are indicated by the results of breeding experiments with Barred Rocks conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, Alberta.

Two phases of this work will be cited here, each carried on in an endeavor to develop a flock of revenue producers by breeding up a strain that will lay not only a large number of eggs of uniform color, but of good size; eggs that will meet the most exacting market demand.

Breeding for More Eggs

For the past 10 years careful attention has been given to the breeding of utility birds at the station. The flock has been consistently trap-nested and the highest producers kept as breeders. Some outcrossings were made, but on the whole careful line breeding with pedigreed strains has been followed. At the present time all birds used in the breeding pens are of pedigreed stock, and both males and females are of proved performance. The results of the methods followed have been that the average pullet year production of the flock increased from 169 10 years ago to 201 in 1923-1924. The severe winter of 1924-25 caused a drop in the average to 199 eggs, but the current year gives promise of exceeding the 1923-1924 record. It is very evident that the methods followed have been effective in increasing the egg yield to a high level. It is also noticeable that this increase has been secured without lowering the vitality of the flock.

Breeding for Bigger Eggs

Much has been said during the last few years about the tendency of high-producing hens to lay small eggs, and it is to be regretted that there is some grounds for this criticism. It has been the policy at the station for several years to discard birds that laid noticeably small eggs, but during the last two years special attention has been given to egg size. The eggs of all pullets have been weighed and only those birds laying eggs averaging 24 ounces per dozen have been retained as breeders. The males used have been from dams, in fact from strains laying noticeably large eggs. The result obtained from these methods is indicated by the fact that the average weight of eggs produced by the flock in the three month of March, April and May of this year was .92 ounce, almost one ounce per dozen greater than for the same period of 1925.

These results indicate that it is quite possible to improve the size of eggs produced by a flock by discarding hens that lay small eggs, and using only males that are from large egg-producing strains only. It would also seem to show that the ability to lay a large number of eggs and eggs of good size can be combined in the same fowl.

The results that are aimed at in the breeding work with poultry at the station are twofold: (1) to determine some of the possibilities of flock improvement by judicious breeding, and (2) to develop a strain of birds from which cockerels may be supplied to farmers and other poultry raisers to improve the production of their birds. That both of these objectives are being attained is evidenced by the fact that very definite improvements have been made by the breeding methods adopted, and that almost without exception cockerels sold to poultry raisers have materially increased the egg production of their flocks.

Eggs contain iron, and most of this iron must go into the fowls' systems through the green leaves they eat. That is why poultry should be supplied with clover or alfalfa throughout the winter.

Ground alfalfa is used extensively in poultry rations, both in the dry mash and in wet mash, or sometimes as steamed greens. Greens fed in this way are good, but we find hay preferable. In the first place, the ground alfalfa seems rather heavy and the birds do not relish it as they should.

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Fall Rye

For 20 years I have planted fall rye—not in large quantities, but from one to 10 acres. I think I have got more value per acre out of rye than from any other crop. My first experience was in planting an acre near the chicken-house. It was on the prairie, in the dry belt, where there was not a green sprig of any kind save only the short Buffalo grass. The sod was turned and disced down and the seed broadcast and harrowed under.

In a few days the tender shoots began to appear and the chickens picked them off and scratched mightily for the hidden grain, and many a grain they got, but soon the roots had taken such a hold that the chickens were content to pick the leaves, which soon spread like a carpet over the ground, the only cool green thing to relieve the eye in the desolate brown of the prairie.

After that I planted several acres and in the late fall the cows had green pasture until it was covered with snow; and I remember one winter when the horses ranged up and down the rye field pawing the snow away to get at the green shoots. I thought they would kill it out, they ate it so closely, but in the spring it came out and made pasture for the cows, and when the cows were taken off it made a crop.

If fall rye is planted about the middle of April, or May 1, and not pastured, it can be cut for hay in the late summer or early fall and will make a crop of grain the following year, or can be cut again for hay. And it makes good hay.

Fall rye is best planted in late June or early July. There is generally sufficient moisture at this time to give it a good start. It is early enough to give it a good growth for late fall pasture, and the plants are strong and well nourished to withstand the winter and bring forth abundant pasture in the early spring. Then, given a chance by removing the stock, it will give a bountiful yield of either hay or grain. —J. J.

Best Time to Make Silage

Experiments conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture indicate that almost any forage crop will make good silage if cut at the proper stage when the moisture content is right. If the moisture is too high, the silage will be water-logged and much of the feed materials lost by drainage. If the moisture is too low and not enough water is added, the silage will not be succulent and palatable, and will not pack well enough to prevent molding.

Corn was found to produce the best silage when 80 per cent. of the ears were in dough and 20 per cent. in milk, this stage giving the least loss of feed constituents. Sunflowers are usually cut when too immature, the tests indicating that any time after all the plants are in flower and before the petals fall, is equally good for this

crop. Sudan grass cut either at the early blooming stage or at the middle to late blooming stage, makes very satisfactory silage.

Fall vs. Spring Plowing

E. Vannice, of Scott Experimental Station, and S. J. Sigfusson, of Brandon Experimental Farm, both contribute articles to the last issue of Seasonable Hints on the highly practical question of the most advantageous method of preparing stubble land for the next year's crop.

As one would expect, spring plowing has given uniformly better results in the drier climate of western Saskatchewan, while at Brandon, Mr. Sigfusson declares there is not much difference from the standpoint of yield if the fall plowing is done early enough.

Discing at harvest time on land intended for spring plowing has actually lessened the yield at Scott, and seems to have no beneficial effect at Brandon in respect to yield, but as a means of keeping annual weeds in check this practice still deserves a place.

Experiments at both stations show that the plow is not the only implement for turning stubble into a good seed bed. At Scott, stubble burning shows up well. A spring burn immediately seeded, gave the best yield of all the stubble treatments; and a fall burn, disced, gave a better yield than fall plowing. Brandon reports that a spring burn followed by cultivation gave the best results provided the land was clean.

Mr. Sigfusson makes a plea for early fall plowing. Unfortunately, the urgency of getting the crop to market forces most farmers to leave their fall plowing till late, and they have to pay for the delay in the next year's returns. Experiments at Brandon show that when plowing must be left till late, cultivation immediately after the binder materially increases yields.

Both experimenters assert that sowing on stubble should be avoided at all times. In the dry year of 1924, at Scott, a field so treated was the only one which was a total crop failure.

Why Not Co-operative Threshing?

There is now in many districts, a threshing outfit for every other section, rates are more reasonable than they used to be and the grain is usually threshed when it is ready. This is certainly a great improvement over pre-war conditions, but new days bring new problems and the threshing problems are not all solved yet.

Many more harvesters are now required each year and during the past two seasons many outfits have been short of full crews. The large increase in the number of outfits has shortened the threshing season to about 20 days or less and while this is a decided advantage to the farmer it must result in shortage of help and consequently higher wages. Time was when the

harvester could make from \$200 to \$300 in a season, but now he is fortunate to have \$100 when he comes to settle up. Thus there is not the inducement to come West to the harvest fields that there was of old.

With good crops this year, hundreds of new threshing outfits will be purchased and these will require several thousand extra men. This multiplicity of outfits has almost reached the saturation point in many districts. Smith buys an outfit to get his own grain threshed cheaply and also to thresh for Jones and Brown, the following year Jones and Brown are doing their own threshing and Smith wonders how he is going to make his big outfit pay its way. If he had bought a smaller outfit or had co-operated with Jones and Brown all would have been better satisfied. Considering this, the wise farmer will not encumber himself with a large outfit unless he is certain of getting sufficient work to make it pay each year.

Co-operation seems to be the only relief possible for the threshing situations in many districts, outfits owned co-operatively by three to 10 farmers, depending on the size of the outfit and the amount of work to be done. In this way they would not only get their threshing done at cost, but they could supply their own men and so be independent of the supply of harvesters. The increasing use of tractors would suggest that one farmer supply his engine at a fair rate and the company own the separator. In this way there is little capital invested and certainly nothing to lose. There are no high wages to pay and no expensive cooking establishment to maintain.

This is surely the most efficient and the cheapest way to thresh. We can all see the value of co-operative buying and selling so why not have co-operative threshing?—Chas. W. Adamson, Aylesbury, Sask.

Heavy Draft on Binder

Excessive draft may be caused in a variety of ways. In the first place, improper or careless setting up, causing parts to bind or get out of alignment after running a short time. Sprockets out of alignment will cause chains to cut and bind, increasing the draft and causing excessive wear. If elevator supports and braces are not securely bolted and bolted tight at the proper time, sagging of these parts may allow elevator roller gudgeons and gears to bind because they do not remain true in the bearings, and, therefore, parts do not mesh properly. Sickle and pitman may not have been run by hand and loosened up in setting up machines. There may be some binding in the guards, due to bent guards.

The sickle head guide may bind on the pitman, being damaged in setting up. Elevators may not be properly squared. Canvases may be buckled up too tight; chains may be too tight. Bevel gears and pinions on main frame may not mesh properly. There is a thrust nut adjustment at the end of countershaft to take up play or wear. The reel, the platform, and binding attachment must be adjusted to meet various conditions if the machine is to run easy and handle the grain to the best advantage and with the least power. Sometimes just the proper use of a retarding strap on platform canvas will help bring grain to the knotters in better shape, so that bundle can be tied and discharged with greater ease. The more evenly the grain is elevated and delivered to the packers and needle, the smaller the amount of power required, and also less grain will be scattered.

To determine where the trouble exists in case of heavy draft, the machine should be blocked up so that the main wheel can be turned by hand, and all working parts operated independently, thus locating the point where parts are binding. If bearings have been heating, it is probable that not enough oil was used to remove



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Hens Must Lay More Eggs This Winter

Poultry Expert Tells How To Keep Hens Laying When Price is High

That this year will see the greatest demand for eggs the poultry business has ever known, is the opinion of Henry Trafford, famous poultry expert and breeder, for nearly eighteen years editor of Poultry Success. Poultry raisers, big and small, who get and keep their hens in top-notch laying condition are going to reap a golden harvest.

"Every pullet hatched," says Mr. Trafford, "has 1,000 or more eggs in her system. How many of them she lays depends not only on how long she lives, but how she is fed and cared for. Most any poultry keeper, by following a few simple but often neglected rules, can easily and profitably double and often triple the egg production of his birds during the season of high egg prices."

How to get pullets laying early, how to make the old hens lay like pullets, how to get high egg production when eggs are scarce and prices high, make slacker hens hustle, \$5.00 profit per hen in six winter months, prevent roup and other illness and keep flock in finest condition. These and many other money-making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's 1,000 Egg System of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more.

There is big money waiting this winter for poultry raisers who can produce the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how to get them. If you keep chickens and want them to lay more eggs and make more money for you cut this out and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 331W, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N.Y., and he will gladly send you free of charge, by return mail, a copy of "The 1,000 Egg Hen." Legions of poultry raisers, following these plans, are meeting with wonderful success and everyone who keeps chickens should give it a trial.

Classified Ads. bring Results



No laborious hand-sharpening of fence stakes for James Anderson! He sends The Guide this picture of his outfit at Oakner, Man., by which, with the aid of a circular saw, he sharpens 125 posts per hour.

paint in setting up, and not enough oil has been used from the start while the machine was running. Some bearing boxes or bushings may not be set properly in place. Some have difficulty in holding a roller when it is necessary to screw off a sprocket.—From Alberta University Bulletin No. 10.

Irrigation Convention

The Western Canada Irrigation Association held its twentieth and concluding convention at Medicine Hat, July 27-29. In the closing moments of the final session a resolution was passed declaring that as the purposes for which the association had been founded had been largely accomplished, the practice of holding formal annual conventions should be discontinued. The incoming officers were empowered to call impromptu meetings when circumstances warranted.

Several important papers were read by specialists, but nothing contentious developed in the ensuing discussions. The convention was in doubt for awhile as to what its recommendation should be regarding methods of checking the spread of sow thistle along ditch banks. The subject was raised by a talk given by W. J. Stephen, provincial field crops commissioner, who estimated that Alberta now lost annually \$12,000,000 through weeds, and that this loss was rapidly rising owing to the province-wide infestation of sow thistle. The convention passed a resolution calling for an intensive educational campaign on the seriousness of the sow thistle menace.

B. Russell, of the federal reclamation service, read a paper on the possibilities of irrigation development in the Cypress Hills block, in the course of which he stated that in the area between Swift Current and Medicine Hat, and from there to the international boundary, irrigation projects would some day raise the cattle-carrying capacity to over 300,000 head.

Don Bark, of the C.P.R. irrigation service, an ever popular speaker at meetings of rubber-boot farmers, told of the possibilities in alfalfa and clover growing with a guaranteed water supply. A 15-acre field of white Dutch clover gave him a gross return of \$131 per acre last year, most of which was net profit. He expected more from the same field in 1926 if the promises of that day were fulfilled. He told the convention of an alfalfa seed grower in the south-eastern corner of Alberta, who raised 11 bushels of that seed on a measured quarter-of-an-acre, a gross return of \$165 for the quarter-of-an-acre. These, of course, were exceptional cases.

I. D. O'Donnell, commonly known as the best farmer in Montana, gave the convention a series of talks on irrigation farm practice, growing out of his 44 years' experience.

Gordon Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch, talked on the possibilities of greater returns through the use of better seed. James Caulder, Saskatchewan's well-known creamery operator, spoke on the status of the dairy industry and its particular relationship to

irrigation farming. Prof. James Murray told the convention what has been accomplished in corn growing Alberta, and spoke of the prospects for the coming Medicine Hat corn show.

Hemp in Manitoba

The Manitoba Cordage Company report that several hundred acres of hemp have been sown this month in the Portage and Morris districts under very favorable conditions and on the very best of summerfallow.

A great deal more acreage was offered them by progressive farmers than could be accepted this year, a great deal of it being the very best type suitable for hemp growing, as for instance in the Langruth district where wheat on summerfallow grows such a great amount of straw that last year the threshing cost was as high as 21 cents per bushel; this is essentially the class of land required for hemp which is a straw-growing proposition.

Part of the crop in the Portage and Morris districts this year is being grown from European seed which will be ready about two weeks in advance of the Kentucky variety, and it will be interesting to note which variety grows the heavier crop and the stronger fibre, although it is not expected there will be much difference.

Answers Truck Query

Replying to the question asked by a subscriber in the June 15 issue of The Guide, Louis Frederick, Eddyside, Sask., gives his experience in the use of a truck for hauling grain. He says: "I have had two years' experience in hauling my grain out with truck. I own a Ford ton truck with a Ruxtal Axle and water pump which every Ford truck should be equipped with. I am in a hilly country and am 35 miles to market, making two trips per day, and once in a while three trips a day, carrying 60 bushels on an average to a load. The three trips take me about 18 hours or about six hours per trip, costing about one-half cent per bushel per mile for gas, oil, wear and tear on truck and driver's wages.

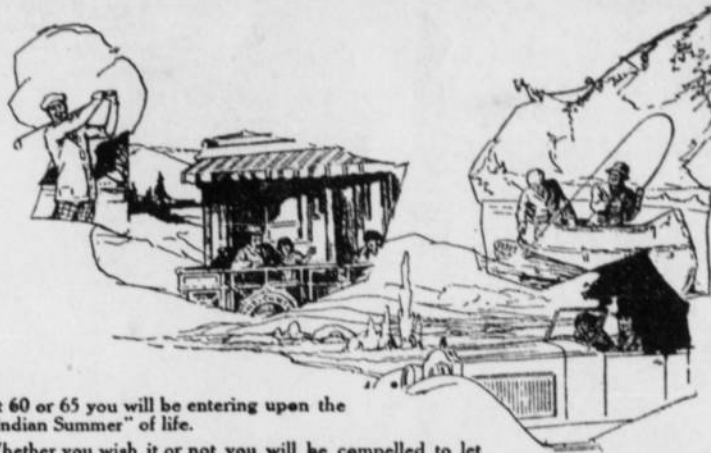
"For custom work should have one cent per bushel per mile, and where you have a highway and no hills to contend with you could increase the load to 80 bushels and not travel faster than 15 miles per hour. Most truck drivers travel too fast. I would not go back to horses for hauling grain long distances."

Two notable things about Mr. Frederick's testimony are, first, the heavy overload he consistently carries—3,600 pounds on a 2,000-pound truck over country roads, and, second, the estimate as to a fair charge for haulage. This charge of one cent per mile per bushel agrees fairly closely with that allowed for horse hauling over short distances in most of the farm cost accounting investigations that have come before us. On a cost basis it would seem that for the long distance horses might do the work a trifle cheaper, but there are, of course, other important considerations.



Allan Lush, of Wiseton, Sask., and his 1925 porkers with which he won the prize offered by the C.N.E. for the best bacon pigs raised by a juvenile in the province.

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C.S.G.A. Convention at Oka

Never has the Canadian Seed Growers' Association seen a bigger or more representative gathering of its members than at the annual convention held June 21 and 22, at the Oka Agricultural Institute, La Trappe, Quebec. At this, the twenty-second convention, every province of the Dominion was represented by official delegates appointed by the provincial departments of agriculture, who are unanimous in reporting important progress in the production and use of registered and extra number one, the two top-quality grades on which Canada puts the seal of her approval.

Indicating the growing importance of registered seed production as a branch of Canadian agriculture was the presence at the meeting of farmers actually engaged in the business of seed growing from nearly every province.

The report of the directors indicates a steady advance in the production and use of registered seed. From the crop year of 1925-26, the seed inspected and sealed of wheat was 90,197 bushels, of oats 54,179 bushels, of barley 11,834 bushels, of sweet clover 13,731 pounds of alfalfa 126,137 pounds. Placing an arbitrary value on these crops, the gross returns to association members for 1926 were \$292,911, and the returns for 1925 were \$121,429. The increased revenue in this comparison was \$171,428, an increase of 141 per cent.

Potential Market

There is yet a very great discrepancy between the estimated yields of the crops registered and the actual amount of seed that was graded as registered or extra number one for distribution. This is due in large measure to the restricted appreciation and understanding of the merits of this high-grade seed on the part of the great majority of those who have occasion to purchase their seed supplies each year. The directors' report makes an estimate of the amount of seed wheat that will have been sown this last spring and places the figure at around 33,000,000 bushels. The amount of registered and extra number one seed wheat produced by the association last year totalled only some 90,000 bushels.

Plan to Enlarge Home Market

Robert Summerby, professor of agronomy at Macdonald College, and chairman and acting president at the convention, stated that some 3,500,000 bushels of the seed wheat sown should have been of the registered grade. An active advertising campaign throughout Canada is planned by the association, and it is hoped to awaken the Canadian farmer to a better appreciation of the merits of superior seed. It was pointed out at the convention that the increasing export demand and the numerous enquiries now being received from foreign countries, though not as welcome as a swelling home-market sale, yet would have the effect of awakening the Canadian market to the value of its home-grown registered seed.

Among some of the outstanding phases in addition to the general increase in volume of business handled by the association during the past year and reported at the annual meeting were the rapid come-back of the neglected barley crop, the establishing of several new seed-cleaning and marketing units, the prospect of increased activity in vegetable seed production, and the painstaking work in progress to keep the foundation-stock seed pure and up to the highest quality, L. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, outlined the work that had been carried on during the past year in establishing a wheat classification, by which it is hoped that the control of pure elite stock seed may be simplified.

Officers for the coming year are: President, H. G. L. Strange, Fenn, Alberta; vice-presidents, L. Ph. Roy, Quebec; R. Summerby, Macdonald College; T. J. Harrison, Winnipeg, Man.; secretary-treasurer, Peter Stuart, Ottawa. Western directors, M. P. Tullis, Regina; W. J. Stephen, Edmonton, Alta; R. D. Kirkham, Saltecoats, Sask.; W. F. Warren, Belbeck, Sask.; B. B. Dickinson, Solsgirth, Man.

The Percheron Horse

Continued from Page 5

By and by an American or other foreign buyer comes along and purchases some of these horses, and when the seller is asked for their pedigrees it is said to be customary for the seller to submit a selection of pedigrees to fit the age and description of the horse. This may seem ridiculous, but I have been told by reputable men that they had this experience, and that the practice was quite common 20 or 30 years ago. When the young colt that has not been officially recognized by the government inspector leaves the farm, the colt and his pedigree are usually parted and do not come together again.

Government Standards

The French government have always taken an active interest in horse breeding, and in order to conserve and recognize the best Percheron stallions, they offer a substantial subsidy annually to such horses as are recommended by their inspectors as worthy of this distinction. Such horses are "approved"; another class are "authorized," but receive no subsidy; and still others are "certified." Outside these three classes no other stallions are allowed to stand for public service. Only two forms of unsoundness, viz., moon blindness (ophthalmia) and thick wind are discriminated against by the government. Horses that have been examined and rejected are branded on the neck under the mane with the letter R, which means "refused." Accepted horses are branded with a five pointed star. These are the only government brands, but the French Percheron Society brand all registered horses with the letters "S.P."—Societe Percheronne.

Seventy-five years ago the Percheron horse in France was really a bus horse of 1,200 pounds to 1,400 pounds, and universally recognized as such. His size and strength have been steadily and very greatly increased since that time, and this has doubtless been accomplished chiefly by selection, although some sceptics assert that outside draft blood has been used extensively in the process. I am inclined to believe that it is chiefly owing to the rich pastures and fine French climate, coupled with the insistent American demand for more weight and substance and increased bone that the great improvement has taken place.

American Beginnings

The first reliable record of any French horse coming to this continent was in 1816, when a grey stallion known as the McNitt horse, weighing 1,200 pounds, and standing about 15.2, was landed at Montreal. When quite old this horse found his way to New York state where he died. No horse was imported direct to the United States until 1839, when several were brought into New Jersey, and later into Ohio, by Charles Fullington, a man whom I knew 50 years ago. From the Fullington stud the celebrated grey horse, Louis Napoleon, weighing 1,600 pounds, was taken into Illinois and founded the Percheron family, which has since spread all over the western states in enormous numbers and proved a source of great wealth to many communities.

I have referred to the four main reasons for the popularity of the Percheron horse, and may now say a word about the other side of the question without any desire to depreciate the breed. From the fact that up to the middle of the last century the Percheron was only a small bus horse, with no pretension to being a real drafter, he could hardly be expected to sire draft horses from small common mares with little or no draft blood in them. He was not only light in weight, but also light in bone. His hind quarters were decidedly short and drooping, but this defect has been greatly remedied. His hocks and more particularly his pasterns have never been equal to that of the Clydesdale. With a strong tendency to periodic ophthalmia or moonblindness his usefulness has in many cases been greatly lessened. Whatever be the cause, whether it be an inherent natural weakness or the effects of heavy corn feeding or the hot summers of the Central and Southern States, I cannot tell, but it is certainly

a characteristic of the Percheron breed. If you visit the farms of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri or adjoining states, you will almost invariably find one or two blind or partially blind horses on a great majority of the farms. Fortunately the Canadian climate seems better adapted to the preservation of their eyesight, but apart from the location it cannot be disputed that British bred horses, whether Clydesdale, Shire or Suffolk, have better and stronger eyes than French horses.

For crossing on the small native mares of the country 40 or 50 years ago, the Percheron sire was considered eminently suitable, and in those days the cross was less violent than with either Clydesdale or Shire. In like manner the Percheron gave as a rule the best results on the range so far as the first cross was concerned, but in subsequent crosses they were found less impressive and satisfactory than the Clydesdale. I have no desire to belittle the Percheron breed in any way. Their merits are far too well attested to suffer from anything I may say, but I believe that what I have written above is absolutely true. It is also noteworthy that although nearly 90 per cent. of American draft horses are grade Percherons it is almost impossible to get together a four-horse or six-horse team with sufficient merit to enter the competition at the annual International Livestock Show in Chicago. In recent years no Percheron horse or team has won any of the high honors in the heavy draft classes open to all breeds. Sometimes they have scored in the light-weight classes, but these of course carry less value and much less honor.

An American-made Breed

The French breeders may well thank the Americans, not only for the millions of dollars that have come to them in payment for Percheron horses during the last 50 years, but for the vast improvement in the breed that has largely followed American tastes and American demands.

The last point I will refer to is action. Now if the average Percheron breeder be asked how he regards the action of his favorite breed in comparison with, say the Clydesdale or the Shire, he will in nine out of 10 cases reply that the Percheron is superior both at walk and trot. I think the very reverse is true.

In the first place the typical Percheron is too wide in front to move straight, when the fore legs are wide apart the horse invariably "paddles," or turns out his heels, whether walking or trotting. In a similar manner he goes too wide behind. He does not, as a rule flex his hocks or keep them sufficiently close in action. No good horse judge will overlook this fault, either in a draft horse or a carriage horse. Friction must be eliminated and the maximum of power exerted through stifles and thighs, and this can only be done by tolerably close hind action. It is in this respect, perhaps, more than any other, that the modern Clydesdale excels, and is the result of many generations of insistence on the part of their best judges that close and straight action be held indispensable. Of course all Percherons are not faulty movers by any means, some I have known and judged have been ideal movers, but I only refer to the rank and file.

The Percheron in Canada

Outside the province of Quebec, which is French by nature and inheritance, the Percheron horse has never established a very sure footing so far in Canada.

Ontario is and always has been strongly Clydesdale. The western provinces, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, having to some extent been subject to American influences and tastes, have received the Percheron horse more kindly, and in a good many districts in those two provinces the Percheron is actually in the majority. Recent years have been rather discouraging to all horse breeders, but a better day is now dawning for all draft horse breeders and especially where ordinary intelligence and discrimination have dictated the breeding operations. In such a rich farming country as Western Canada, with its wonderful resources, the well made and well bred Percheron horse is bound to play a useful and very important part in days to come.



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Read the Classified Columns

News of the Organizations

Pool to Pay \$11,059,310.47

THE value of the assets of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company taken over by the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited has been fixed by the



E. G. Hingley
Manager, Sask. Wheat Pool

Board of Arbitrators at \$11,059,310.47. This price is according to the award handed down by the majority of the board of arbitrators and signed by the Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, chairman of the board, and C. D. Howe, the appointee of the Co-operative Elevator Company. The pool representative, W. G. Stiles, while concurring in the valuation of the terminal elevators and office property, disagreed with the majority as to the valuation to be placed on the country elevators. His disagreement was as to the method arrived at in determining the depreciation of country elevators and also with the allowance made by his colleagues for contractors' profits in the construction of country elevators.

Mr. Justice Turgeon and Mr. Howe ruled that contractors' profits of eight per cent. should be allowed in appraising the elevators, and Mr. Stiles insisted upon seven per cent. As to depreciation the majority report allowed an annual depreciation of 2.3 per cent. Mr. Stiles demanded a depreciation allowance of 2.8 per cent. on country elevators which would make a difference of \$302,305. This with the difference in the respective findings as to contractors' profits brings the total discrepancy between the majority and minority findings up to \$361,135.

The total value of the property submitted by the vendor was \$12,424,331.07. The value submitted by the purchaser was \$10,308,822.32. The arbitrators' award, as stated above, was \$11,059,310.47. The latter total is made up as follows: Country elevator system, \$5,114,873.54; office property at Regina, \$271,481.29; terminal plant at Port Arthur, \$4,084,832.59; terminal plant at Buffalo, \$1,534,300.39; equipment at leased elevator at Port Arthur, \$53,922.66.

The pool now has in its control 572 country elevators, six terminal elevators at the head of the lakes, and one transfer elevator at Buffalo. Thirty new elevators were built in the province this year by the pool in addition to the 91 previously owned and operated. The company had 451 elevators. The capacity of the country elevators now controlled by the pool is 17,160,000 bushels. The total terminal capacity controlled at the head of the lakes is 18,000,000 bushels.

E. G. Hingley, formerly of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association, has been appointed manager of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. Donald M. MacRae, who has been joint manager of the pool and the pool elevators, will devote his time exclusively to the re-organized pool elevators.

Manitoba Wheat Pool

The annual meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, held in Brandon on July 28, was attended by 326 delegates which was only 15 short of a full representation.

Pool grain was handled at a cost of 1.28 cents per bushel this year, according to the interim financial statement presented by the pool shareholders' auditors. Office and administration expenses amounted to .601 cents per bushel, as compared with .613 cents last year. Carrying charges paid to country elevators showed an increase from .457

cents per bushel to .679 cents, owing to the embargo on grain shipments, enforced for some time during the year. The total overhead expense of 1.28 cents a bushel showed an increase of .210 cents over last year, this increase being entirely due to the increase in elevator carrying charges. The total expenses of the pool amounted to \$335,182, against which there will be credited in the final financial statement the earnings from pool terminal elevators. The cost of handling grain through pool elevators, allowing for all overhead and depreciation, was approximately one and a half cents a bushel.

Following a full discussion of the section of the report of the board of directors dealing with the elevator policy a resolution was passed endorsing the action of the board of directors in declining the offer of the United Grain Growers Limited, to form a joint holding company to operate U.G.G. and pool elevators. A resolution was passed favoring the buying or leasing of U.G.G. elevators in Manitoba. In this connection a telegram was read from R. O. German, secretary of the Alberta pool stating that following the break-down of negotiations between the Alberta pool and the United Grain Growers the pool had notified the U.G.G. of their readiness to purchase their elevators in Alberta and had appointed a committee to carry on negotiations for that purpose. The resolutions were passed with only four dissentient votes, a considerable number of the delegates refraining from voting.

A. J. M. Poole resigned from the board of directors in order to give his time to his office as president of the United Farmers of Manitoba, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting that no elected official of the Manitoba Wheat Pool should hold office in another organization. P. Bredt, of Brandon, was elected in his place. The board of directors for 1926-27 is as follows: R. F. Chapman, Nings; W. G. Weir, Rosebank; C. H. Burnell, Oakville; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; P. Bredt, Brandon; Stewart Gellie, Harmsworth.

Canadian Council of Agriculture

A meeting of the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was held at Winnipeg, on August 6, when arrangements were made to make representations before the Tariff Advisory Board in opposition to the request of the iron and steel interests for tariff increases. A. E. Darby, director of the research department of the council, had prepared a memorandum on the subject, which was approved, and beside putting in the written case, Mr. Darby will appear before the Tariff Board at its next public sitting. It was also decided to make application to the minister of finance for reductions in the tariff on some articles of common use on the farm, with the object of having these duties investigated by the board.

Reports were received of the delegation to Ottawa which presented the policies of the Council on national questions to the Dominion government in April last, of the case in connection with the revision of freight rates presented by the secretary to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and the support given to the Campbell amendment of the Grain Act before the agricultural committee of the House of Commons.

The members of the executive present were G. F. Edwards, president; A. J. M. Poole, vice-president; W. A. Amos, J. A. Maharg and C. Rice-Jones.

United Grain Growers

One cent per bushel patronage dividend is being paid by United Grain Growers Limited on street grain purchased at country elevators during the past crop year. At the annual meeting of the company in November, 1924, the delegates by resolution provided for the payment of a patronage dividend on street grain purchased when the earnings of the company were sufficient after providing for payment of dividend of 8 per cent. on capital stock and for additions to reserves. In accordance

with the resolution passed then, patronage dividend receipts were issued during the past year to cover all purchases of street grain, bearing the information that if the earnings of the company were sufficient during the crop year ending August 31, 1926, a patronage dividend would be paid. Such payment has now been arranged for, and holders of these receipts may cash them at the rate of one cent per bushel by turning them in at the elevators where issued.

Alberta Wheat Pool

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool held in Calgary on August 4, 5 and 6, the directors were all re-elected. No public announcement was made of the discussions of the meeting except that the annual report was accepted and all phases of the pool dealt with. The seven directors re-elected are: H. W. Wood, Carstairs; W. W. Jackman, Bremer; C. Jensen, Magrath; Lew Hutchison, Duhamel; Ben. S. Plumer, Bassano; O. L. McPherson, M.L.A., Vulcan, and R. A. McPherson, Delia.

G. W. Wood, of Parkland, acted as chairman of the convention. Ten delegates were present from each of the seven districts.

United Farmers of Canada

Following the joint convention which effected amalgamation between the S.G.G.A. and the Farmers' Union of Canada on July 15, a meeting of the provisional board of trustees took place in the office of the S.G.G.A., in the Sherwood Building, Regina, on July 30 and 31, the whole of the members of the board being present. The first business of the meeting was to appoint a provisional chairman and a secretary. Geo. F. Edwards was the choice for the first named position, and W. M. Thrasher, for the second. These appointments were at a later stage of the proceedings made permanent.

Committees were also appointed as follows, viz.: Organization, Messrs. Edwards, Thrasher, Stoneman and Mrs. Hollis. Finance, Messrs. Edwards, Stoneman and Thrasher. Publicity, Mr. Stoneman and Mrs. Hollis.

A meeting of the organization committee was held in the Sherwood Building on Monday, August 2, when a full discussion took place as to the organization plans to be carried out. It was decided to recommend to the board a thorough and systematic campaign for membership to be undertaken after harvest, and to commence on October 4.

For the purposes of the campaign the province will be divided into 16 districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with the districts of the wheat pool. Membership fees will be collected, on the order of the prospective member, through the wheat pool, and where it is agreeable to the member, this may also include the membership fee of the wife and a subscription to the Western Producer, which, if present plans are carried out, will be brought more definitely into touch with the farmers' organization.

Livestock Pool for Manitoba

A conference of livestock producers called in Winnipeg, on August 5, under the auspices of the United Farmers of Manitoba, went on record as being in favor of livestock shipping on a contract basis, and asked the provincial executive of the U.F.M. to take the initiative in organizing a livestock pool in the province. The executive was also asked to keep in touch with speakers who were competent to address meetings so that when locals asked for such speakers they would be available. A. J. M. Poole, president of the U.F.M., was chairman of the meeting, and outlined the discussions of the livestock conference held in Regina some time ago. Mr. Rice-Jones outlined the progress that had been made in Alberta and Saskatchewan. It was stated that there were five points in Manitoba already organized on a contract basis, and that an organization had recently been formed at Elkhorn with 114 contracts.

Saskatchewan Egg Pool

The Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Pool held a delegates' meeting at Head Office, Regina, on July 29 and 30, at which the business of the past four months was reviewed, and the following matters of interest brought to light:

1. That the pool had handled 81 cars of eggs during the present season, although its first year of operation; 2, that owing to the high cost of retaining the identity of individual's eggs in less than 12 dozen lots, it was advisable to change the method of operation to some extent in order to overcome this.

Under the new method of operation the merchant in Saskatchewan will act as agent for the pool, assembling the shippers eggs which are marketed in lots of less than 12 dozens into a small pool at the point of origin where the eggs lose their identity and are shipped in by the merchant in one lot to the central candling stations of the pool. The initial payment will be made by the merchant at a fixed price, as advised by the pool from time to time, and he will be reimbursed for this advance as soon as the eggs are received at the candling station. The final payment will be made the merchant on grade and he will disperse this to the pool members, less a commission of one cent a dozen. All pool members having more than 12 dozen eggs may ship direct, retaining the identity of their eggs, and receiving payments direct.

By operating after this manner it is felt that the pool will very materially reduce its operating costs and be enabled to pay its members more money for the eggs produced, and the inducement will be to increase the flocks and ship in 12 dozen lots.

Manitoba Poultry Pool

Approaching the end of another egg season the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Limited, has successfully handed this year approximately 100 cars of eggs from their five egg stations, located at Lauder, Carman, Brandon, Neepawa and Dauphin. Three distinct pools will have been taken off ending September 1. During the first pool period from April 1 to May 15, 40 cars were handled, and prices paid were as follows: Extras 25, firsts 23, seconds 21, cracks 15. Second pool period from May 15 to June 30, about 35 cars were handled and prices were as follows: Extras 26, firsts 24, seconds 20 and cracks 14. The final pool period will end August 31, being the end of the egg season, and it is expected by that time 100 cars will have been handled at a value of over \$300,000. The markets have been very satisfactory, up to at least the last pool period, during which period a general weakness has developed. Not over 15 per cent. of the pool's eggs have been marketed on the local Winnipeg market.

Live poultry culling and shipping activities are now in operation. To date three cars of cull hens have been shipped in L.P.T. Cars, with a capacity of from three to four thousand birds to the car. This work will continue until about September 1, at which time the management expects to have marketed eight to 10 cars.

Alberta Egg Pool

During the last three months the Alberta Co-operative Poultry Producers has been perfecting changes in its methods of assembling at country points. Considerable changes are being made in the methods of conducting the internal organization of the branches at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. The calendar year is split up into four pool periods: Winter period, December 1 to February 28; storage period March 1 to June 30; summer period, July 1 to September 30; fall period October 1 to November 30. Up to the close of the storage period on June 30 the pool had handled approximately 400,000 dozen. No arrangements have been made for handling cull birds on a live basis this summer, the organization confining itself to handling live and dressed car loads in the fall in conjunction with the crate shipments received at the two receiving stations at Edmonton and Calgary. It is hoped, however, to complete arrangements to work in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture culling service next season.

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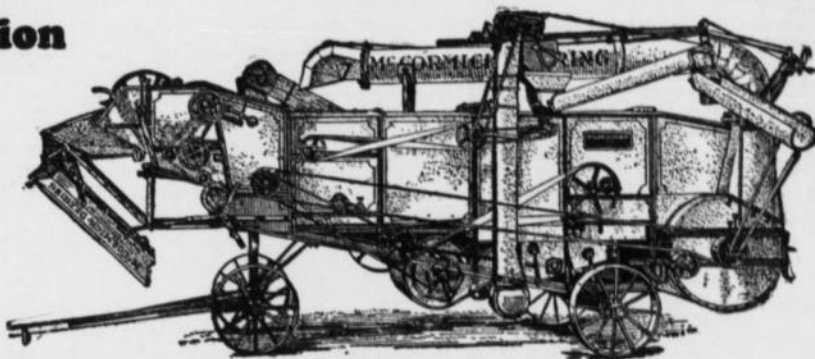


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The Countrywoman

Trend of Events in Old Land

THE return of Mrs Pankhurst, to England, after several years' stay in Canada, seems to have given a fresh impetus to the woman suffrage movement in the Old Land. Possibly Mrs. Pankhurst, like other readers, has been resting and biding her time until the proper moment arrived, until the public should have sufficiently recovered from the stress of war and reconstruction years so that it would be willing to give some attention and thought to political matters as they affect women.

A huge demonstration was planned and carried through by women in London, the third of July last. Reports are that it was highly successful. All the colors of the rainbow hung from the banners and the pennons of a long procession of women which wended its way from the Embankment to Hyde Park. Veteran suffrage leaders were there, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, following an old purple, white and green banner of the militant days. There were contingents of women from all professions in the long line of marchers.

The demonstration was planned as a remonstrance against the indifference of parliament and the public to some of the things which women have been asking for for a number of years past. One of these is the granting of the franchise to women at the same age as to men. At the present time it is limited to women of 30 years and over. Another is for the right of peeresses to have a voice and vote in the House of Lords.

There has been a growing realization of the tendency to reaction and encroachment on rights already won. Through activity in a multiplicity of organizations having different aims and purposes, women's interest have become scattered. The demonstration will have the effect of centering interest again strongly on those things which are yet unaccomplished.

A Matter of Ins and Outs

As yet, in Canada, women as members of parliament are much too few. Alberta has rather prided itself on the fact that its legislature was the first to have a woman member, and that it has been the only legislative body in Canada to have two women members at the one time. It is now in order for some of the other provinces to claim the last mentioned honor, for Alberta, after having two women members for some time, now has only one. That one is well known and beloved of farm women, Hon. Irene Parlby.

It is a matter of general regret that the citizens of Calgary failed to return Mrs. Nellie McClung again to the Alberta legislature. Mrs. McClung has been a fearless advocate of temperance and has lent a willing voice and vote to political matters that were of special concern to human welfare. We trust it will not be long before we shall see her once again in the legislative chamber.

And while speaking of women members and candidates it is gratifying to note that Miss Agnes Macphail, the only woman member of the House of Commons, has the hearty endorsement of her constituency nomination convention. Miss Macphail is looked upon, by most political prophets, as being one of the "safest" candidates in the running in the coming general election.

In the short time Margaret Bondfield was in Canada on a tour of investigation as to the welfare of British immigrants in this country, she walked right into the hearts of Canadian people. We found her a woman with a keen mind, an understanding, sympathetic heart and an astonishingly rapid power of gathering other people's opinions and putting these same opinions together and drawing her own conclusions. Her absence in Canada on government business, on the very eve of a quickly-called election, evidently had something to do with her defeat as member of the House of

Commons. Dispatches on July 22 carried the good news that Miss Bondfield is again elected to the House of Commons as Labor member for Wallsend division. Miss Bondfield had a majority of 9,000 in spite of the fact that there were two candidates, a Liberal and a Conservative running against her. The total vote cast for her was double that of the next nearest candidate.

An Important Labor Saver

Elsewhere in this issue appear letters from farm women telling how they have banished the slop-pail from their kitchens and substituted simple systems of water disposal.

The getting of water from the source of supply to the point of application and the disposal of it after use, is one of the heaviest items of work in the farm home. It is something that makes a heavy drain on the strength of the woman in the home. It has been estimated by engineers that many farm women lift a ton of water in the course of a day's work. Lifting heavy buckets is a menace to the health of the woman worker. She pays for it in lack of energy, doctor and hospital bills. Any means whereby this can be cut or eliminated should be carefully considered.

Simple systems such as are described cost very little in actual dollars and cents, but they do entail some expenditure of thought and time for those who wish to instal them. Now is the time to be thinking about them. Before freeze-up every farm home that has not already a good method for the disposal of waste water, should have a trench dug and the proper pipes laid.

Farm Sanitation

City life would be intolerable, impossible, were it not for sewer systems to take care of the waste. Modern sanitary engineering makes tall buildings and widespread dwellings, even the public parks possible. Clean drinking water, complete storm and sewage disposal, make city dwellers more healthy than country dwellers.

The farm home cannot escape the scourge of flies that hatch upon the farm. They can be screened out, but farm health cannot be fully safeguarded until there is an inside toilet and a farm sewage disposal system in operation. This improvement will go a long way toward the elimination of many diseases.

A farm septic tank for the disposal of sewage from the toilet and kitchen can be built for well under \$100. There are



Hollyhocks

By Elizabeth George

There's a row of dear old ladies peeping over
my back fence,
With gay Quaker bonnets pushed back
from their eyes
And their round and cheery faces have a
smile of sweet content,
That has come from basking under God's
blue skies.

When the morning's dull and dreary
They nod brightly as they call,
"Now don't be disheartened, dearie,
Master Gardener planned it all."

When the noonday sun glares fiercely
And my tasks have all gone wrong,
They look patient-wise and whisper,
"But 'twill all come right e'er long."

When soft evening finds me fretted
With the trials of the day,
Understandingly they murmur:
"Child, life has no easy way."

So I love these dear old ladies peeping over
my back fence,
With gay Quaker bonnets pushed back
from their eyes;
For they've brought me strength and
patience, they have showed me life's
pretence,
And that duty's path can lead to paradise.



chemical toilets that need no disposal tank. These, of course, do not take care of the dish-water, wash-water, etc., too often dumped out the back door. The old outdoor privy is as much out of date on the farm as the candle is out of date.—Successful Farming.

A Miniature Grocery Store

We country mothers who are far from the advantages of kindergarten for our children, are often hard put to find busy work for our children that will be instructive as well as educative and still not take up too many of our valuable minutes.

A grocery store has been a source of endless delight to my children, and furnished amusement and instruction to the older ones as well as the younger.

The older boys made the store in the form of a large box (about four feet high), with four shelves. The younger ones painted it, inside and out with green kalsomine; they did splatter a bit, but it was far easier washed off small hands and off the kitchen floor than paint would have been, and my they did have heaps of fun painting their store!

Earlier in the year I had had a large box of blocks made for the children, a neighboring carpenter making them, for children dearly love to build extensively. He made a great number of blocks of assorted shapes and sizes, cylinders, cubes, etc. Out of this box of blocks all of the cylinders were selected and painted with kalsomine, and then they pasted on them fruit, vegetable and soup labels, cut from the magazines. As they are all in colors the grocery presents a very gay and colorful appearance. When these labels become worn from constant usage, they are replaced by new ones.

The boys did not stop with can labels, but cut out catsup bottles, butter labels, and advertising for soap, bread, pickles, etc., and selected blocks of appropriate sizes to fit them.

Fruit and vegetables were made of clay and painted with water-color paints which had been soaked a day or two, in order to deepen the color. This furnished an endless amount of hand work for the children, large and small alike, for they all dearly love modeling.

Baskets made of heavy paper were filled with fruit and vegetables, made by cutting them freehand from paper and colored with crayons.

In arranging the cans on the shelves the smaller children learned to read the words: soup, corn, soap, milk, bread, etc., and when playing school often get their paper and pencil and copy the words from the cans in the grocery store. I keep on hand a small box of change and have scalded this with boiling water. This they are allowed to play with on special occasions, as an especially stormy day. When the older ones and perhaps a neighbor's child or two are shut in the house, they play house, one child is the house-mother, some are children, and one is the store-keeper. The groceries are bought and paid for with the money. I have loaned them pint, quart and gallon measures, and they use water for vinegar and molasses. They have brought in small measures from the granary and sell real potatoes and apples, measuring them properly.

It has really been an educational play for the older children, who are just studying the tables of weights and measures, and it has certainly taught them to make change properly. The very smallest one does not handle large sums of money for fear he becomes confused, but it is surprising how quickly the older ones can make change when given a ten-dollar or five-dollar bill. Children certainly learn by doing. Of course, all of this makes a mess, but it is far better to have the sewing room or kitchen all mused up, than to have the children continually bickering and quarreling on rainy days, one teasing the other, or whining to go outside. There is an endless amount of fun and amusement in a miniature grocery store.—Marilla R. Whitmore.

Color at Mealttime

Ways of combining fruits and garden products to appeal to eye and palate
By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

A TOUCH of color adds greatly to the enjoyment of a meal, whether the color is in the food, or the china or in flowers.

Many a time it redeems a meal from monotony and tempts a lagging appetite. The best of it is that with a garden and a fruit cupboard to draw upon, almost endless variety can be introduced with very little expenditure of time and energy. One of the most useful things anyone could have is a pot of parsley in the kitchen at a time when green stuffs are scarce. I keep one on the window sill the entire year and the more it is used the better it thrives. A sprig of parsley makes a plate of salt pork twice as attractive, while chopped parsley adds interest to a white sauce or creamed fish or meat. Another thing that I am

never without is a small bottle of paprika, a mild pepper, reddish brown in color. A dash of paprika on creamed dishes or a salad is often a distinct improvement. Try using this garnish and you will soon be enthusiastic about it. A small bottle lasts a long time and is not expensive.

Hard-cooked eggs can be used in a large variety of ways—sliced crosswise or lengthwise or in quarters they are not only appetizing but the combination of white and yellow is most attractive in salads and some hot dishes. Eggs are often used in meat or chicken loaves, but have you ever tried egg daisies? Cut a hard cooked egg into thin slices and remove the yolk—there's a cheap little slicer on the market that I feel sure you'll like. Then cut each ring in half and arrange in the bottom of a mould to form the petals of the flowers with a circle of yolk for centres. In a long loaf you could have more than one flower. Put in some of the meat and press it down, adding the rest in the same way. Any remaining egg can be used to garnish the sides of the mould. There is scarcely a salad that is not improved by the addition of hard cooked eggs. Instead of slicing it, chop the white finely and press the yolk through a sieve until it looks like golden pollen. As a final touch to a salad nothing could be nicer. Spinach is greatly improved by a garnish of egg. Make a mound or bed or a ring of the vegetable and place quarters of hard cooked egg around the base. Petals of the white are also nice with the spinach or in a salad.

Popular Combinations

Mashed potato is not only popular in salads but forms an attractive border on a platter for a steak or chops, accentuating the rich brown color of the meat. The same is true when it is used around smoked or salted meats. For a change make nests in the potato border at regular intervals and into them put fresh or home canned peas. The color scheme is improved by the addition of stuffed baked tomatoes or slices of beet. If the platter will stand the heat put it into the oven until the potatoes become a light golden brown. I know you'll like the result. For especially festive occasions you may wish to force the potatoes through a pastry tube but for every-day purposes it is quicker to use a spoon or fork. A border of mashed potatoes placed around canned salmon greatly enhances the lovely color of the fish. Peas or beans outside the potatoes are a nice addition.

Here are some salad combinations that appeal to my family's eye and palate; a mound of cold mashed potatoes surrounded with peas or sliced beans and sliced beets placed at intervals. A small piece of beet on top of the mound of potato adds to the attractiveness of the salad. An outer border of lettuce completes the color scheme. Asparagus stalks arranged in bundles

alternating with chopped carrots and garnished with sliced egg is a pleasing combination. A mound of spinach decorated at the base with flowerets of cauliflower and slices of tomato is always popular. Beets, beans, mashed potato and egg can be worked into a lovely salad and so can celery, cheese and tomato. Try also mashed potato, brussels sprouts and beets or tomatoes. Crimson radishes can be used very effectively with the early spring greens, whether used whole or sliced or in the form of radish roses. Cauliflowers sprinkled with grated yellow cheese and garnished with tomatoes makes a nice salad. In all these color schemes

lettuce plays an important part and so does the golden yellow of the dressing.

Sweet salads also offer plenty of opportunity

for making the most of color. Blueberries or saskatoons combined with sliced bananas and topped with whipped cream is a mixture that never fails to please. Wild or tame raspberries or strawberries are also good to look at and to eat and so are plums, peaches and bananas. Pineapple and red berries or oranges make a tempting combination. Unpeeled red apples, celery and nuts look nice on a bed of lettuce or in a glass or china dishes. Thinly sliced apples and grated carrots go well together.

In desserts you can use color to advantage. A plain cornstarch mould takes on new interest when garnished with a little red tart jelly or jam. A lemon snow or fruit whip surrounded by a custard sauce is good to look upon but its appearance is much improved by topping each serving with a little red or golden jelly. Not everybody can afford Chinese ginger, but the lovely amber of vegetable marrow jam is within reach of all. A little on top of each glass fruit dish or sherbet glass of Rebecca pudding is always pleasing especially when some of the syrup finds its way to the bottom of the glass. Canned or dried apricots or peaches, figs or prunes served with light dessert add a touch of color.

A Use for Left-overs

Left-over fresh or canned fruits can be combined with other fruits to make salads of attractive color or may be used as a garnish. The juice remaining from a jar of fruit, when solidified with gelatin makes a lovely dessert served with soft custard or whipped cream. At Christmas time when cranberries are available, I put up a few small glasses of the bright red jelly for topping off desserts and salads and find it a great standby. Grated cocoanut or whipped cream makes a world of difference to the appearance of puddings that might otherwise be quite commonplace and lacking in color.

Oranges, grape fruit and lemons make attractive garnishes for sweet and savory foods. Next time you serve sardines garnish them with thin slices of lemon or divide the lemon into eights and notice how it improves the appearance of the dish. Lemon adds zest and color to any kind of fish. A dash of paprika on each slice or piece of the lemon is a nice addition. Sections of orange can be used in many ways for making light desserts and salads attractive.

Of course it is necessary to use color with discretion because too much of it or wrong combinations spoil the whole effect. For example paprika scattered over a whole salad is seldom attractive—it is the "dash" that proves popular. The use of color in foods depends largely upon your own tastes and the materials at hand, so it remains for you to develop the combinations most popular with the family. Much can be done with colorful china and bordered linens to make mealtimes interesting and cheerful.



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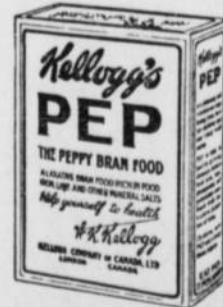
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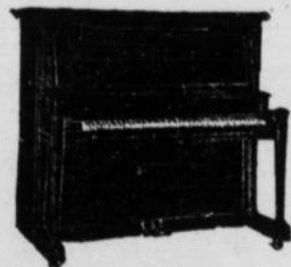
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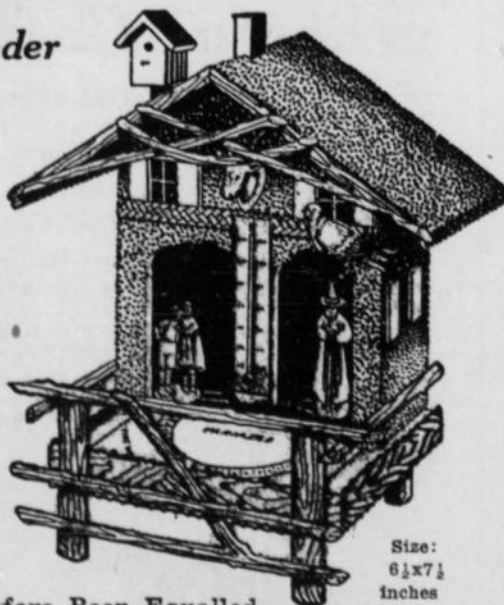
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Disposal of Waste Water

Are you tired of having an insanitary and unsightly slop-pail in your kitchen? If so, read these letters from farm women readers of The Guide, in which they tell how they have secured an inexpensive and simple method of disposing of waste water

WE have a cheap but very efficient sewage system for all wash-water, dish-water, etc. Of course, things like vegetable peelings, dried egg shells, etc., are fed to the chickens and the skim-milk is fed to the pigs or chickens.

To obtain this system will take a little of a man's time and a small amount of cash for lumber and a pipe, but once get it working one would not desire to go back to the slop-pail method which is a very insanitary one.

Our men folks began by digging a deep trench from the outside of the kitchen wall to a distance of about 10 yards on the opposite side of the house from the pump. They dug it about five feet deep, so that there would be no danger of freezing in winter.

They made a wooden four-sided drain out of lumber 1 x 8 inches. At the further end of the trench they dug a square pit six feet deep and four feet wide. The wooden drain runs into this pit. They put planks over the top of the pit leaving a small air hole in the centre. A piece of wooden pipe coming up two or three feet keeps sand, etc., from plugging up the air hole. Tack a bit of screen over the top of the wooden pipe if there are small children in the family who might drop coins, small toys, etc., down.

A pipe from the hardware store was put in the kitchen, down through the floor and runs into the wooden drain outside. We have a cheap sink in the kitchen, but a large funnel in the top of the pipe would do if one did not wish to purchase a sink.

The men then covered the wooden drain in the trench with straw and earth. The whole trench and pit was covered (except the air-hole pipe). We have used this for years and do not have any trouble. If any greasy water is poured down, I pour some hot lye water or salty water to avoid danger of plugging.

Firm, heavy planks must be used over the pit. The sides were lined with the same. There must be no danger of people going through.—Mrs. L. U., Sask.

Could Not Do Without a Sink

When we first arrived from the East, leaving set tubs, bath, hot and cold running water, etc., it never occurred to us that we could do without a sink. So one of the first purchases made was a granite-ware sink with galvanized pipe, costing in the neighborhood of \$4.00. That was in 1913, before hardware was as high as now. The sink itself is about two feet six inches long by one and one-half feet wide, and the extra large pipe prevents it from freezing easily, and only when we have a prolonged cold spell with wind in the north-west for days, does it ever freeze up. It is set in a wooden framework with closed in closet with door, making a tidy place for separator oil can, funnel and other unsightly articles.

Through this sink spout all wash-water, bath-water, clear waste, slop of all sorts may go. We live on the top of a hill, so the water naturally drains off and though in winter there is an elevation under the pipe, it only takes a few days of warm weather to reduce it to a level. I never notice any odor from it in the summer months. Neighbors have frequently remarked on the absence of flies in our home, but I have sometimes scattered a little lime around, and a small ditch made with a hoe turns the water course wherever desired down the side hill.

For the big tubs of dirty floor water and suds, etc., we started a well some years ago. It was not a success as a water supply so we filled it up with stones, rubbish around the yard and junk to within a few feet from the top which seems to sink down with time, making an excellent place to dump all sorts of undesirable liquids, and as it is only a few steps across the yard

that is where all large amounts go with dish-water and contents of the slop-pail that I keep near for vegetable washings, etc.

One need not dig a well, but a few feet dug in the ground near the house would answer this purpose, and I still think as at first, that a sink is an indispensable article in any farm home that makes any pretence of comfort or convenience.—Mrs. L. W. Newcombe, Alta.

Backyard a Place of Beauty

To my mind there is nothing so insanitary or so unnecessary as the kitchen pail which is emptied into the back yard. On our farm there is no such back yard, and each and every visitor exclaims over its absence and marvel at our substitute, green grass and flower beds. This is due, to a large extent, to our drainage system, a very simple one. The manual labor can be done by any man (or woman if there is no other way) and the only cost is for piping and tanks.

In our basement is a large tank, connected to pump on kitchen sink. One drain pipe leads from sink down through basement into a ditch, seven feet deep at beginning, carried down on a sharp slant and emptying into a coulee some 75 feet away. The pipe in ditch is four inches inside diameter. There is never the slightest odor discernable at the house. A small load of straw, piled at the end of drain ensures all winter service without freezing. The dirt was trampled firmly into ditch, lawn grass sown on top, so there is no unsightly spot. A second pipe leads into same drain from bath-room, which is supplied with water from kitchen force pump, forced into small tank 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 4 ft. high in bath-room. The water is heated by coal-oil heater in bath-room, made especially for that purpose, supplied with boiler which connects with bath. This does away with the too evident and disfiguring boiler attached to kitchen range and also rods of piping. In the basement is removal pipe leading into second drain pipe and connected alternately to washer and rinsing tubs. The basement is my laundry with little extra expense. A tap, fitted to water tank, and a hose leading to the rinsing tubs and boiler, and old kitchen stove, and the removal pipe spoken of above. I have every convenience for washing without ever lifting or carrying a pail of water.

All this was done by home talent and muscle. The only expense was for material mentioned, which I am certain has been repaid ten-fold each year. A large cess-pool can easily be made to take the place of our natural outlet.—Mrs. T. Willers, Sask.

Expense is Small

For years we got along with an old slop-pail in the kitchen. Try as I would I could not keep it looking anything but unsightly and dirty. Finally we built a cistern and put a pump from that in the kitchen sink. "Now," I said, "the time has come when we are going to have a drain pipe from this sink to carry away the waste water."

To have the pipe lead out on to the ground would not have been sanitary. So just outside the kitchen we dug a hole about four feet square and 12 feet deep. The men hauled up a load of stones and piled them in this hole to a depth of five feet. The pipe from the kitchen sink was then laid from indoors into the hole a few feet below ground to ensure against danger of freezing. An old piece of tiling was put over the end of the pipe to keep the dirt from filling in. Then we filled in a layer of boards over the pipe and the rocks, and after that filled up the hole with dirt.

We have used this simple and cheap



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The Family Medicine Chest

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system for two years now, and it is quite satisfactory. Our yard is cleaner and has not such an attraction for flies as it formerly had. On wash days I always empty the hot suds from the boiler down the drain and this seems to keep it clean.

The only cost in connection with it was the drain pipe. The work was done by the men in a slack season, so I do not count that.—Mrs. O. P. M., Sask.

Ten Years of Trial

The arrangement we have for the disposal of water from the kitchen has proven satisfactory for the last 10 years as well as inexpensive.

It is necessary to have a sound barrel, open at both ends and 15 feet of piping on hand. Extend the piping into the basement from the kitchen sink, allowing that the drain pipe be at least five feet below ground to be clear of frost.

Dig a trench from the house in which to put the drain pipe, anywhere from six to 10 feet long. Then dig a hole 10 feet deep, put in two feet of loose stones; place the barrel on these stones. This leaves a space for water to soak away. Arrange some material, cedar, bark, canvas or jute sacking around the base of barrel on the outside to prevent clay from running into the stones. Connect the pipe from the basement to the top of barrel by making a niche for the pipe to rest on. This leaves ample water space. Cover the top of the barrel with a strong two-inch cover or piece of metal. Then cover well with earth.—Edna M. Poole, Man.

Household Wrinkles

Ideas which other folks have found worth while

Keep a box or barrel at the back of the house, out of sight, and into it put empty cans, broken dishes and rubbish that will not burn, instead of just throwing it out in the yard. When the barrel is full have it taken away on a stoneboat and the contents emptied in a pit and buried. Be sure to keep a cover on the barrel so that flies will not be attracted by it.—Mrs. R. W., Alta.

Crowns cut out of old, discarded straw hats make very good mats to put under hot dishes if they are cleaned with soap and water and covered neatly.—Mrs. A. H. S., Man.

When I wipe up the oil from around the base of the cream separator I take the cloth with which I have wiped it up and use it to rub off the top of the stove and the stove pipes. I find that the oil polishes the metal nicely.—A Housewife.

When making shortbread I do not roll the dough out on the board and use a cutter but make the dough into the shape of a small loaf and then cut off slices as thick as I wish and bake them. This saves time. The same method can be used with a stiff cookie dough.—Mrs. J. A., Sask.

When making house dresses I do not make a belt to match each one. I find by wearing a black patent leather belt with all of them much time is saved both in sewing and in ironing. The belt does not become soiled and crushed, and it looks neat with a dress of any color.—M. G.

When my husband gets some grinding done he takes along a sack of wheat and has that ground also. The ground wheat sifted through a flour sifter makes excellent bread and biscuits.—Mrs. R. R., Sask.

Pasteboard box containers, such as those in which prunes, cornflakes, etc., come, should be saved. They can be used for storing dried vegetables. If the boxes are cut open on the proper lines they can be easily sealed again by pasting strips of cotton around the cut edges, after the top has been put back into its proper position.—Mrs. L. Y., Man.



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WHEN the heavy threshing days are here—please the gang and get a full "day-light-to-dark" day out of them by serving "Squirrel" Brand Peanut Butter Sandwiches in the mid-afternoon. It's wholesome, healthful and mighty pleasant. The boys will appreciate it, too.

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Doctor Tells How to Strengthen Eyesight 50 Per Cent. in One Week's Time in Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home

Philadelphia, Pa.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eyestrain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses, and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye trouble of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one

Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had cared for their eyes in time.

NOTE—Another prominent physician to whom the above article was submitted said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent. in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." It is sold by all good druggists.

Free Book—Send your name for a free copy of our book, "Stronger Eyes and Better Sight," and send the name of your druggist if he does not keep Bon-Opto in stock. Valmas Drug Co., 308D King Bldg., Toronto 2.

Who Doesn't Like Good Things to Eat?

Several hundred Guide readers are now finding out what a great rhubarb Macdonald rhubarb is. The first root divisions of this new variety were distributed in the spring of 1925. These grew at an amazing rate and more than justified every claim made for them. We received several letters telling of its superior flavor, crispness, sweetness and tenderness. Here are two of them:

"The Macdonald rhubarb I received from you last spring exceeded our expectation, as compared with other rhubarb we have grown. I consider there is no comparison. Its rapid growth, large stalks and its beautiful color, and, last but not least, its fine flavor, put the Macdonald in a class by itself. It attracted the eyes of all visitors to our fruit garden."—Fred Cooper, Ratner, Sask.

"I believe I have the best patch of rhubarb in the Peace River country. The Macdonald rhubarb made a very good growth although we had a very dry season. As you suspected we fell to the temptation and had a real Macdonald rhubarb pie, which was the best rhubarb pie I ever ate."—John Sheehan, Waterhole, Alta.

We often hear someone ask if rhubarb is a fruit or a vegetable. Macdonald rhubarb has settled the question. This new variety, developed by Macdonald College, Quebec, is such a big improvement that it deserves to be classed as a fruit. For pies, for canning, for pickles and sauces it is the easiest thing to grow and the finest thing in the garden.

Here Are Its Qualities

1. Early growing, hardy, vigorous plants.
2. Large, crisp, tender stalks which never need peeling.
3. A deep red color and an attractive flavor—reminding one of the flavor of fresh strawberries.
4. A low acid content—only one-half the usual amount of sugar is required.
5. It can be planted in the fall. In fact it is better if planted at this time of the year.

Here Is Our Offer

We have received enquiries for this rhubarb from Oregon and other parts of the United States, and from every part of the Dominion. The supply is limited so we are asking those who want one or more roots to do us a little favor. You only need to show your friends and neighbors our new semi-monthly farm journal and tell them of our wonderful offer of a three-year subscription for \$1.00 to secure a new reader for us. We will send one root division of Macdonald rhubarb free and postpaid to anyone sending us a \$1.00 subscription for a new reader. You can obtain as many root divisions as you like at this rate, that is one root division for each new subscription you send us.

This is a splendid opportunity to get this much-sought-after plant. Get a few roots this fall and next July you will have a rhubarb patch that will be the envy of all your neighbors. It is an easy matter to get the necessary new subscriptions. Send them with your remittance to cover to

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

CROSSROADS

Continued from Page 6

"There's little doing in the winter," replied the jeweler, then—more sharply, "Where's your references?"

"References?" echoed Hawkins, in a bewildered tone. "Me? I ain't got none. I've been workin' for mississ."

The jeweler puffed his round cheeks out, scornfully.

"Do you think I'd 'ire a fellow I didn't know, without references? Why, young man, there's articles in there worth—" he checked himself, suddenly—"No, young man, I wouldn't think of it."

"Yer'd find me honnist," urged Hawkins. "I know yer needin' 'elp, corse I saw yer workin' up to 10 o'clock last night."

The little man turned on him angrily. "You've been watching me, 'ave you!" he cried, suspiciously. Well, I won't 'ave it, do you 'ear? I won't 'ave it. You 'ook it out of 'ere, or I'll call the perlice!"

When Hawkins' 10 dollars had been reduced to two, he got work as helper in a feed-barn, at a wage which little more than paid his board-bill.

After two weeks, the longing for the sight of a familiar face overcame his resolution, and he set out to find the Freeman home. The address they had given him took him to the outskirts of the town, a district of small disreputable-looking shacks, from which shreds of tar-paper fluttered forlornly in the keen wind from the open prairie. All had an air of being merely tolerated, and some of them still stood upon skids, as though ever prepared to flee. A row of bright posters accented the general drabness by their contrast. A large portrait stared Hawkins in the eye, and he paused to read.

"Hold-up man," he murmured. "And a thousand dollars offered for information leading to his arrest!"

"Purty hard-boiled looking guy, ain't he?" A man halted behind him to look.

"E surely is," assented Hawkins, hypnotized by the cold hard stare of the narrow eyes above the cynical mouth. "Sye, where does Freeman live, do yer know?"

"Right across the road, in that car-roofed shack. D'ye know, this fellow held up a bank, last week, and walked out with five thousand, in broad daylight. Gee!"

Hawkins crossed the road and knocked at the door of the car-roofed shack. A light step sounded within, and Bessie Freeman stood in the doorway. She was dressed in some soft thick clinging material, more feminine than anything he had seen her wear while on the trail. He watched the light of recognition in her eyes warm to a glow of welcome, and the sudden realization of how lonely he had been brought a lump to his throat which prevented him from speaking.

She took his hand and drew him through the doorway.

"Come in, Billorkins," she said, "and let me shut the cold out. Father is away on another trip, although we are expecting him home at any moment; he is overdue, now. I'm sorry, I can't introduce you to mother. She hasn't been well for some time, and I'm keeping her in bed. You are paler than you were, Billorkins, and thinner. What have you been doing with yourself?"—There was something almost maternal in her tone.

Bill Hawkins had come to see her as the one familiar person in a multitude of strangers. His mood altered, and he felt suddenly that they were two friends in a friendly city. Looked at in that light, the events of the past weeks seemed to have changed their complexion. The jeweler who had threatened to call the police became the hero of a funny story. And, stimulated by the girl's laughter, he recollected incident after incident, amusing and interesting, occurring during days which he had considered altogether dreary. As he concluded relating how a stylishly dressed young man had stood upon the ice-coated edge of the water-trough, to adjust the bridle of a very tall horse, and how the tall horse, tossing his head, had deposited the

blaspheming youth within, a voice called fretfully from the inner room.

"That's mother," said Bessie. "Excuse me for a moment."

Hawkins heard a question, asked querulously, and the murmur of the girl's reply. Then, quite distinctly,

"Ah, yes. The man that said he had burned the money."

Bill Hawkins winced. The warmth left his spirits, and he felt chill and miserable; even the aspect of the room seemed to have altered. His eye wandered, restlessly—How neat it was! But what a minimum of furniture! Three chairs, a table, a portable sink, and the bright little cook-stove creaking its contractions, as though appealing audibly for fuel. The thought drew his eye to the wood-box—half a pail of coal and a few small sticks!

Then the girl came back to him. She glanced anxiously at his face, then crossed the room to lay a gentle hand upon his shoulder.

"Mother is sick, you know," she said, quietly.

Bill Hawkins seized the hand in his own.

"Yer never believed I stole that money, didjer?" he asked, hoarsely.

"Of course not. Don't be foolish! Both father and I knew that you had burned it, just as you said."

She sat down beside him, and they strove for some time to win back their previous mood, but without success. Bill Hawkins rose to his feet.

"I must go now, if I'm to be back before the rush starts," he said.

"Goodbye, Billorkins," Bessie said, softly. "Come again whenever you are lonely."

He stood holding her hand, and looking down into her face. Seen in repose, it looked tired and anxious, yet she smiled up at him cheerfully as she withdrew her hand.

As Hawkins left the Freeman home the eyes of the hold-up man seemed to watch him down the road. He was conscious, even through his back, of the amused cynical gaze of this man who had seized five thousand dollars from beneath the nose of a wide-awake world—and had got away with it.

He felt quite sure, as a result of his visit, that his friends were in pressing need of the money which he had burned. His mind became a whirl of considerations on how to procure two hundred dollars. At his present wage, he might be able to spare them ten dollars a month, which he was convinced they would refuse to accept. No! Somewhere he must obtain the whole sum. Perhaps he could invent some story of how the bills had slipped from the paper he had burned, to the folds of his bundle, and had lain there undiscovered all this time. There would be time enough to worry about that when he had the money. The present difficulty was to devise ways and means of obtaining it.

When he arrived at the barn, a policeman stood in the entrance, tacking up a description of the hold-up man. Hawkins watched him finish and walk away, then he turned to meet the mocking eyes of the man on the poster.

"Mr. Thousand Dollar Reward," he murmured, "yer goin' ter be great company."

The following day the wind rose suddenly, and the snow, lifting first in playful spirals, began to sweep through the streets with a menacing hiss. By nightfall, the wind was roaring over the house-tops, and the drifting snow blotted out the town like the smoke of a prairie-fire. Hawkins imagined what it would be like on the open prairie, or even in the outskirts where the Freemans lived, and shuddered. In the morning the wind had dropped, and Hawkins was employed all day in digging out the vehicles which had stood about the barn. When he was at liberty, he yielded to a vague anxiety, and took the road out to the edge of the town.

As before, his knock was followed by a quick eager step inside the shack. The door opened, and the girl stood before him, her face white-lighted by the moon. He waited eagerly for her eyes to show her welcome, but to his dismay her face drooped.

"Bill! I hoped it might be father!"

His heart halted at the thought of the blizzard.

"Bessie! Jer mean that yer father 'as not got back?"

He followed her into the shack, and was aghast at the change in her, as revealed by the lamplight.

She stood before him, shaking, and suddenly the tears began to drip down her cheeks.

"Billorkins, he hasn't come home! He must have been caught in that terrible blizzard! They're going out to search in the morning, but—Oh, Bill—"

She was so inarticulate in her grief that he could hardly catch her words as he stood beside her. "The doctor's been to mother, and he says her heart is giving out, and I must get her to a warmer house, immediately. But we've no money left, so what shall I do?"

She swayed as she spoke, and Hawkins caught her in his arms and held her.

"Yer a brave girl," he murmured, softly, stroking her hair. "So of course yer not goin' ter break down now, jus' when they need yer the most. Lissen! Yer father's not lost. Of course he ain't! Wouldn't he strike for the first shack, when that wind blew up. 'E'll be drivin' in a day or two, as right as ninepence, you see!"

The girl had grown quiet while he spoke. He felt her face pressing against his coat.

"I'm goin' ter get yer some money, too. I'll bring it—"

He clenched his teeth—"I'll bring it tomorrow!"

She raised her head at that.

"I couldn't take it, Billorkins. Besides—" illogically, "where could you get any?"

"That's easy. There's a jeweler lives just across the street from where I board. He's from Lunnon, too. I'll promise to pay him so much every month, and he'll lend me the money, for sure."

He did not feel at all sure, as he hesitated at the door of his boarding-house, and looked across at the jeweler's window, in which a faint light was reflected from the office at the back. Nothing that he had so far seen of the little man would be calculated to give the impression that he would be willing to lend two hundred dollars to a total stranger, because he claimed a common birthplace. He remembered how his application for work had been received. Then he thought of his promise, and his jaw set, ruggedly.

The Bill Hawkins who was going to cross the street would not be the same one who had unsuccessfully applied for a job.

A small boy came trotting down the deserted street. He paused to peer up at Bill Hawkins, while his jaws worked, vigorously. Then he nodded at the black mass of the boarding house.

"You board there?"

Bill Hawkins nodded.

"Name a' Hawkins?"

"Yes."

By a violent contortion, the small boy produced a note from his right trousers-pocket, with his left hand.

"Miss Freeman said to give you this," he gulped, and bringing the gum again into action he disappeared.

Bill Hawkins thrust the note into his pocket, and crossed the street. To his surprise the door swung open at his touch. Sufficient light shone through the open doorway of the little office to guide his footsteps through the store.

He had covered nearly half the distance when a harsh voice from within made some indistinguishable remark, in a low tone—not the jeweler, Hawkins felt sure. He was wearing felt boots with rubber soles, and crept forward noiselessly.

When he reached the doorway, he choked back an exclamation for the jeweler sat facing him in his office chair, and his lips were stretched from ear to ear in a grotesque and startling grin. His naturally protruberant eyes appeared to be leaping from their sockets, as they roved from side to side, uneasily. Then Hawkins saw that the little man was bound tightly in his chair, and the wide grin which conorted his face was caused by a gag, which had been placed in his mouth and secured by a handkerchief round his head.

"Hurry up," the harsh voice muttered, urgently. "Are you going to tell me the combination, or are you not?"

Hawkins felt a thrill of admiration as the little man vigorously shook his head.

"All right then, blast ye! We'll see what a lighted match between yer fingers will do."

There was the sound of a flaring match, and a burly figure stepped into Hawkins's range of vision. Hawkins crouched to spring. He could feel the trembling of his limbs, and his heart beat fiercely, but nevertheless he was conscious of a kind of exhilaration. With a wild yell, he leapt on the crouching figure, which, after a jerk of surprise, became instantly possessed of the strength and suppleness of a Bengal tiger.

The office became a pandemonium. The jeweler was overturned, and, partly ejecting his gag, lay uttering weird cries of encouragement. Hawkins was tossed sidewise against a desk, and gasped with the pain of a broken rib. Then, suddenly, his throat was seized in a suffocating grip. He found himself looking up into a cruel face, dancing in a red mist, a face which seemed oddly familiar. The blood pounded in his ears with a dull roar, which changed to the shouting of men's voices, and, as he slid off into unconsciousness, he felt the grip relax.

He became conscious later of a dull ache in his side, which was tightly bandaged. He moved a hand, and felt smooth sheets. A woman in a white uniform appeared dimly beside him. He tried to ask a question, but his throat was swollen and painful.

"Go to sleep," she ordered, and, feeling unutterably drowsy, he obeyed.

When he opened his eyes again, he found that he was in a large bright room, with high blank walls. A pleasant-faced young woman in nurse's uniform regarded him from the foot of the bed.

"How do you feel?" she asked, smiling.

"Fine," he answered. "Where am I? 'Orspital?"

She nodded.

"If you are quite sure you feel fine," she said, thoughtfully, "I think I'll let him come in."

"Who?"

"The jeweler. Don't you talk, though. Let him do it all."

She went to the door, and returned with the little man. Save for slightly swollen lips he appeared none the worse for his night's experience. He seized Hawkins's hand, gingerly.

"That's all right," said Hawkins, gripping hard. "I ain't sore, there."

"Nurse says I can't have more than five minutes," said the jeweler, his robust voice reduced to a hoarse whisper, in deference to his surroundings.

"But I had to come and thank you for coming to the rescue, the way you did."

"I don't know about rescue," Hawkins grinned. "Unless me 'ead's all twisted up, seems to me I was the one needed rescuin'!"

"You saved my money, and maybe my life. The noise you made brought in the whole town. An' you're the lad I drove away when 'e wanted a job. 'Eaping coals of fire, that's what it is! Are you wanting a job, still?"

"You bet!" said Hawkins, eagerly.

"It's yours. And I'm adding another five hundred to the thousand the government's giving you."

"The gove'nment's wot?"

"Didn't you know?" the jeweler asked, delightedly. "That fellow you went for so gamely was the 'old-up man that the reward was out for."

"Time's up," interrupted the nurse.

She escorted the jeweler to the door, and returning, stood looking down on Hawkins with quizzical eyes.

"Are you really going to get a thousand dollars?" she asked, in an awe-struck tone.

"'E says so, but I can't believe it."

"You are the only one in the hospital just now, and won't you just get waited on. But, look here! If you must fall in love with one of the nurses, let it be with me. I'm far and away the best looking girl about the place!"

Hawkins chuckled.

"Don't do that!" she said, sharply.

"You'll hurt your ribs." Then, resuming her teasing tone, "Can't you think of a single thing I could do for you?"

"Yes," recollected Hawkins, suddenly. "There's a note in my pocket, I'd like to read, if you wouldn't mind 'andin' it over."

He opened it eagerly, and read:

"Billorkins dear—Father came in just a few moments after you left. He managed to find shelter through the blizzard, but the roads were so awful it took him a long time to reach home. I am so happy and excited, I can hardly write, but do come and see us soon, Billorkins dear."

Yours Bessie."

Bill Hawkins folded the note reverently, and drew a deep breath, which was rebuked by a pang in his side.

"Billorkins dear!" he murmured, raptly.

The nurse, who had tactfully withdrawn to the window, turned sharply.

"Pardon?" she asked, in surprise.

"Nurse," said Hawkins, pleadingly. "I've gotta write a letter."

She approached the bed, and, hands on hips, regarded him sternly.

"To a girl?" she asked, coldly.

"To a girl," assented Hawkins.

"To the girl?" Her tone, as she emphasized the "the" was iciness itself.

Hawkins' mouth opened, and he shot her a startled glance. He hesitated a moment, then his jaw clamped squarely.

"To the girl!" he emphasized, firmly.

"Oh, death!" the pleasant-faced nurse declaimed, tragically. "Oh, death, where is they sting?"

They Make Dry Farming Pay

Continued from Page 4

It is the most important of all and must be done in time. It's no use plowing summerfallow after the middle of June." When I was there there were big stretches of it on his land without a weed showing.

"It is the same with breaking," he continued. "You see that quarter section of prairie over there. Well, if a man were to come along tomorrow and offer to break it for nothing I wouldn't let him touch it. Next spring I would give him \$1,000 to break it. Why would I do that? Because there is a time to break. I once broke a piece out of season and I never was able to get it into condition. I even plowed it twice one year but it didn't come back. Why? I don't know. That is for the men at Saskatoon to say. All I know is that it is my observation and experience that it must be broke at the right time or it doesn't do as well."

On looking around the place I saw that the horses were all big strong fellows and in the pink of working condition. And though the bulk of the summer work was over there was still a mighty fine pile of feed in the stack yard.

There is light land in the neighborhood, but Mr. Marsh keeps to the heavy soil. "In time it will be needed but that time is not yet," he said.

Stepping Stones to Success

The men mentioned in this article are not the only successful farmers in the Kindersley district by any means. But they are among the most successful. One thing that impressed me about them was that they all seemed to know just exactly what they were about in their farming practices. They each seemed to be taking a lot of satisfaction out of making their land produce high yields in spite of limited rainfall. After all there is no secret about it. They have a good, rich, heavy soil. Each of them keeps a strong working force of horse flesh with abundance of feed in advance of present requirements so that the work can be kept up and done at the right time and in the right way. By applying intelligence to the study of their conditions and applying the knowledge gained to their everyday farming practices they have produced yields over a period of years around 10 bushels per acre above the average for the three provinces.



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Read the Classified Ads.

THE DOO DADS • A SNIFF OF SNUFF •



The Doo Dads

Here we are, in the main ring of Doc Sawbones' big circus, and Tiny, the elephant, has the ring. He and Nicky Nutt are about to go through with their big act. All the little Doo Dads on the other side are pop-eyed with excitement. They have been saving their pennies for many a long day just to see the wonderful sights and they aren't going to miss a thing.

With Old Man Grouch it is an entirely different thing. He's got all the money he wants, but he is too mean to pay the regular admission price be-

cause he thinks some of the acts are fakes. After a lot of arguing he finally agreed to go, but you see him sitting all by himself, grousing about everything. Nothing pleases him. He even wants to go over and stick a pin in Tiny's hide to see if he is a real elephant or else only a couple of men dressed up in a big blanket. So as soon as Tiny came near where he was sitting he offered him some snuff out of his snuff box. Now you see, if the elephant was only a couple of men under a blanket, the trunk would most likely be a long piece of rubber hose. But no chance! Tiny is a real ele-

phant and that trunk of his has a real smell in it. You know what happens when you take a big sniff of snuff—just like taking a big whiff of pepper. Poor Tiny! All unsuspecting he sucked up a good-sized handful of the fiery stuff and then the fun began. Straight up in the air he jumped, and the surprised Nicky went headlong on the top of Doc Sawbones' new hat. And then came the big sneeze that blasted old Man Grouch right through the side of the tent. Was it a real elephant, Mr. Grouch? Well, I'll say it was. I guess it's the last time he will try to monkey with the works.

August 15, 1926

Land Values and Prosperity

Continued from Page 3

not can be made by taking as an illustration an 80-acre farm. I take it that no one will deny that, for agricultural purposes at least, land is worth what it will produce in terms of net profits and no more. The land on this 80-acre farm could not, of course, be used without the equipment which consists of farm buildings, fencing and drainage, besides the livestock, machinery, tools, etc., that are needed to operate the farm. The equipment must, of course, be figured on the basis of its replacement value, and the farmer is entitled to interest on this value if the equipment has been installed with reasonable judgment. The farmer and his family are likewise entitled to going wages for the work and the managerial ability expended in the operation of the farm. Manifestly, the land value on this farm should be computed in terms of the net profits that it will yield over and above interest on the equipment plus the wages for labor expended in its operations.

A Suggested Remedy

Now, as to the remedy. If it be conceded that farm expenses are excessive and that returns are inadequate, then manifestly there can be no remedy unless expenses are reduced and returns are increased. If interest and taxes are responsible for the major part of these excessive costs then obviously the way to reduce these expenses is to reduce the interest and the taxes which the average farmer is compelled to pay. There may be better ways of doing this, but many years of observation and reflection convince me that the taxation is the instrumentality through which this can be best accomplished. Before proceeding further with the discussion of this remedy, let me call your attention to the fact that there are two kinds of incomes in this world. One of these is income received for services, in other words, earned income, the other is income obtained without service or unearned income.

Everybody knows what an earned income is, but the term unearned income requires some explanation. The most conspicuous examples of unearned incomes are those obtained from the ownership of valuable natural resources particularly the rent of urban land and royalties from mining properties. The incomes derived from improvements and from business enterprises occupying such land and mining properties are, of course, earned incomes. The natural resources, on the other hand, are a gift of nature, and not a product of anybody's labor. Is it not more just that the unearned income from these natural resources should go towards defraying public expense rather than that the income which comes from rendering service to society should be used for that purpose? There are billions of dollars of this form of income that now annually go to private individuals. If taxes were taken from this source rather than from industry then the cost of living and cost of doing business would be correspondingly reduced. Likewise, if these billions of unearned incomes were used to defray public expenses instead of expanding private fortunes the inducement to speculate in natural resources would be eliminated and land would be bought and sold on the basis of its use value. By this means natural resources would again become cheap and accessible, opportunities would be equalized, income would be in proportion to service, markets would be good and the farmers and other producers would prosper according to their industry and ability.

A wrong notion entertained by many farmers is to the effect that cheaper land will cause an increase in the number of people engaged in agricultural pursuits and thus aggravate rather than diminish the evils of an over supply of farm products. A little thought will show that there is no foundation for such beliefs. If we make available to our farmers at its use value the best agricultural land, instead of so many of them being forced to occupy

poor land or to locate far from markets; if we give them the advantage of close settlement and secure for them a reduction of taxes made possible by such close settlement, then the farmer will, through the greater producing and purchasing power, increase his demand for manufactured commodities to such an extent that the demand for labor in the cities will prevent migration of producers from city to country.

A definite part of our program, should be to improve the farmer's market by improving general conditions first, by removing taxes from the products and processes of labor so that the farmer may purchase these products more cheaply; second, by removing taxes from farm products and from the farmer's capital used in production, thus reducing his overhead expense and enabling him to sell at a reduced price and in larger quantity and at greater profit to the workers; and third, by letting the taxes so removed fall upon land values, thus absorbing for the community a larger part of the billions of dollars of unearned income now going into private pockets, especially in the larger cities, at the expense of both farmers and workers. This will destroy the incentive to monopolize natural resources, which, in its turn, will tend to equalize opportunity,

thus increasing the purchasing power of the masses and improving the markets for the products of farm and factory.

What we would all like, of course, is some plan by which farmers and other producers could come into their own without disturbing the privileges that are responsible for their troubles. I want to say, that I have myself been looking for such a plan for 40 years. So far as I know, I have examined every plan that has ever been tried as well as those that are now proposed. These plans have all failed, or are bound to fail, because they disregard the chief cause of the farmer's troubles which, as before stated, are excessive overhead costs from high taxes and interest and low returns from inadequate purchasing power. I take it that at present all of you are doing practically the same work that the Wisconsin Department of Markets is doing. That is, you are enforcing fair practices in trade relations and are setting up standards by which this can be done. All of this is good and should be continued and extended. All of it will help as scientific management has helped, as harvesting machinery, silos, alfalfa and improved livestock has helped.

But let us not forget that all of these improved methods failed in preventing

the agricultural depression of the past five years and of other periods in the country's history. There still is too much expense compared with the farmer's income. If the remedies that are currently proposed will make a sufficient cut in the farmer's overhead to make any appreciable difference, I am unable to see how that cut will apply. If these suggested remedies will give the farmer any material increase in his net income, I confess my inability to understand the methods by which this is to be accomplished. Not that all of these suggestions are futile, but rather that under present conditions the good in all of them is vitiated by the exploitation made possible by our land and tax policies. I think I appreciate as well as anyone the tremendous task of changing sentiment sufficiently to get a hearing for the remedy here proposed. I would be loath to suggest such a huge undertaking were it not for the fact that I can see no other way out of our agricultural dilemma. You, of course, know that these proposals were not original with me. They embody the ideas of many leaders in the agricultural and economic field. It is only because I believe that these suggestions get at the real source of the farmer's difficulties that I am bringing them to your attention.

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A delay is a maddening thing, when the threshing job is being rushed at high tension. If a belt breaks or gets too slack, it means lost time to put it right and start again. To prevent the chance of a break, slip, stretch or any other belt trouble, use the Western Thresherman's favorite, reliable Thresher Belt, that stands the hard work, has a strong pull and a long life—the

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FOREST HOME FARM—SHORTHORN BULLS, serviceable age, combining weight, quality and excellent breeding. Also March and April Yorkshire pigs of real select type. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

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500 GRADE PERCHERON MARES AND GELDINGS, weigh 1,200 to 1,450. Car lots \$50 head; smaller horses \$30 per head; trade for six-cylinder touring car. Geo. Coulter, Plapout, Sask.

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REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULL, LAKEVIEW Earl, by Sandhill Optimist, imp., 2½ years, proven sire. Cheap for quick sale. Apply Box 253, Roblin, Man.

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CHINCHILLA RABBITS—BECAUSE OF continued ill-health, I offer my whole stock about fifty, large and small, for \$300. Pairs, \$20; Buck, and proven breeder, \$25. Mink, eight; six females two males, ranch born, and dark northern, \$200. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask.

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IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 80,000 readers may have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

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Winners of seven championships 1925. Write for our free booklet on "Canadian-Bred Blues." Reference: Canadian Bank of Commerce. CANADIAN BLUE FOX FARMS LTD. 470 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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AT LOW COST YOU CAN REACH OVER 80,000 farmer readers. Why not advertise your wants in these columns?

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PULLETS, COCKERELS, PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes. Our superior quality bred-to-day strains, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Poplar Grove Poultry Farm, Messrs. Douglas, Box 194, Veteran, Alta.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED—HIGHEST PRICES paid. Quick returns. Write for crates. The Consolidated Packers, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Tom Barron strain. Buy now. \$1.50 each, ten or more, \$1.25. Colin Gibson, Hamiota, Man.

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POULTRY

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LETHBRIDGE EXPERIMENTAL STATION—Barred Rock cockerels for sale. Price of flock, mated or pedigreed birds that have lost their bands, \$3.00 until October 31st. After that date nothing but pedigreed cockerels will be available at \$10 and up. \$1.00 extra for pedigree.

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HEAVY YIELDING ROSEN RYE, THOR-oughly acclimatized, seven years in the Dauphin district. Bushel, \$1.10, bags free. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man.

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INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairie can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

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Probably ninety per cent. of our readers are in a similar position to the lion in the well-known story.

Most of us know the story of the mouse that released the lion from a trap by gnawing away the meshes of the net which held him. Many readers are in the position of the lion—caught in a financial trap—enmeshed in a network of debts, bills, mortgages, lien notes, etc. There is a mouse which can release you from your load and put your farm on a profitable basis just as surely as in the story referred to above.

This mouse has been doing it for a large number of our readers and can do it for you. The mouse in this case is a "Little Guide Ad," and here are some typical results obtained recently:

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LIVESTOCK—"Please discontinue my ad. for Yorkshires. I am sold out and orders are still coming. I have had to return over \$250. This is the best season I have ever had, thanks to The Guide."—R. S. Baird, Silton, Sask.

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September is the best month in the year for advertising Gilts, Breeding Ewes and Rams, Dogs, Ponies, Fruit, Pet Stock, Plowing Equipment, Farm Lands and Farm Help Wanted. No other method will obtain as quick results as an ad. in The Guide. Try it out—send us your ad. by the first mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



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SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA-tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want.

BARGAIN—HALF-SECTION, FROM OWNER near Elgin, Man., with share 175 acres crop. Box 85, Lauder, Man.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

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SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA-tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars from Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Omaha, Nebr.

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Three-Way PISTON RINGS AND SAVES RE-GRINDING AND NEW PISTONS. Write: THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO. 284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts; windshields, magnets, engines, wheels, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gear of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorfs, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used Ford parts. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

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CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Overhaul pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

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CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Roman Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

Sundry—Plows, Engines, Etc.

THREE-BOTTOM OLIVER PLOW, BOTH stubble and breaker bottoms, \$125; also All Work kerosene tractor, 12-25 H.P., perfect working order, \$500. Terms to responsible parties. H. C. Rayson, Wilmer, B.C.

POTATO MACHINERY: SEED CUTTER, Hoover planter, Hoover digger, Deere team cultivator with corn guards, \$200 (cost \$400) Lohr, Swan River, Man. H. B. Beynon, 105 Ave. G, South, Saskatoon, Sask.

SNAP—12-25 WATERLOO BOY AND THREE-furrow plow, kept under shelter and guaranteed in good running order, \$400 cash. H. Andrews, Deer Horn, Man.

WANTED—PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATOR ON trucks and in good order. John Deere steel tubular preferred. State price. Jas. Ferrier, Sedgewick, Alta.

MCCORMICK-DEERING ENSILAGE CUTTER, type G, 11-inch, practically new, \$150. Tusk pump, \$8.00. Fleury 10-inch grinder, \$35. R. A. Golden, Oyen, Alta.

FOR SALE—DEERING HEADER, 12-FOOT cut, used only one season, in good working condition, \$225 cash, f.o.b. Saskatoon. W. A. Kirkpatrick, Box 1047, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE—NEW ROTARY ROD WEEDER, never used. Price \$100 for quick sale. Margretta Munroe, Wellwood, Man.

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FARM MACHINERY

SELLING—ONE GRAIN PAN FOR AULTMAN Taylor separator, size 27-42, 96 cylinder teeth, one concave blank; all new, in first-class condition. George Elliott, Davin, Sask.

SELLING—PORTABLE ELEVATOR, GOOD AS NEW. Sell cheap. Carl A. Anderson, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE—28-80 CASE ENGINE, ALLOWED 140 pounds steam. Snap to good buyer. Apply J. Nesbitt Poole, Kelwood, Man.

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SELLING—CHEAP—FIVE-FURROW COCK shuff plow, good as new. R. A. Smith, Sperling, Man.

SELLING—McGORMICK CORN BINDER, only cut 25 acres, \$125 cash. Hubbard, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—13 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, 170 pounds of steam, perfect condition, \$200. Box 7, Foam Lake, Sask.

SELLING—12-FOOT LAND PACKER, HARRY Stewart, Lenore, Sask.

STANLEY-JONES, 28-INCH FEEDER, GOOD condition. G. Power, Virden, Man.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW GARDEN CITY feeder, price \$175. Apply to Box 24, Manson, Man.

Tractors and Threshers

BARGAINS—36-IN. RED RIVER STEEL, \$1,100; 40-in. Case, \$800; 32-in. Case, \$750; 28-in. Case, \$700; 22-in. Case, \$600; 24-in. Fairbanks, \$275; 24-in. Red River, \$600; 24-in. Huber, \$750. Eight 24-in. Huber, \$550 up; Hart-Parr 15-30, \$600; Titan tractor, \$175 up; Clettrac, \$450; New Little seven 600. 16-30 Rumely, used 50 days, \$1,400; 16-30 Rumely, snap, \$1,100; 15-30 Rumely, single, \$1,000; 30-60 Rumely, used only 30 days, \$2,750; 30-60 Sawyer-Massey, gas, \$650; 75 Sawyer-Massey, 25-50 Sawyer-Massey, gas, \$650; 20 Mogul, \$200; steam, \$450; 45 Mogul, \$500; C. S. Jones, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—THRESHING OUTFIT, CONSISTING of one Revere 32 H.C.C. engine No. 3144, and one 40-60 Nichols and Shepard Red River separator with Special Garden City feeder and all attach with. This outfit is in good repair and can be bought for \$1,200, half its actual value. May be inspected at farm of A. L. Watson, Talmage, Sask.

FOR SALE—ONE NICHOLS AND SHEPARD double simple 30 h.p. steam engine. One four hundred (400 gal.) steel tank. One 40x60 Nichols and Shepard separator, feeder, wind-sucker and grain register, all in good shape. Apply to R. Andrew, Box 2, Virden, Man.

BARGAINS—USED MACHINERY, 36-60 Avery thresher; two 30-60 Holt Caterpillars; two bottom La Crosse disc plows; Fordson tractor; Stewart sheaf loader; John Deere ten, Cockshutt ten, Cockshutt five-bottom self-lift engine gang plows. Box 460 Drumheller, Alta.

TEAM TRACTION ENGINE, 22 H.P. STRAT- ford make; Waterloo Separator, 28-42; Garden City Self-Feeder, used 17 days; also 150 ft. drive belt, 8-inch, 5-ply; and some of the smaller belts; water tank and pump. All new files for engine but not put in. For quick sale, \$650. P. J. Hallemaans, Swan Lake, Man.

INVESTIGATE THIS GENUINE BARGAIN— Dissolving partnership, will sell N. & S. double cylinder steam engine, 170 pounds pressure; 36-60 Red River separator; whole outfit ready to thresh, with new belt, good water tank, pump, hose, \$2,500, terms. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask.

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SELLING—25-75 CASE STEAM, RUMELY Ideal 34-56, cook car, bunk car, water tank, everything complete. Averaged over 2,500 bushels per day 1925. Easy terms. Also Gaar-Scott 40-60, with complete set of belts, \$400. Write Box 44, Granum, Alta.

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SELLING—ONE J. I. CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25-75 horse-power; 33-58 Waterloo separator; one Fordson tractor and plow; also light six McLaughlin car. All in good condition. D. MacCarthy, Ste. Rose du Lac, Man.

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SELLING—CASE STEAM ENGINE, 25-75 H.P., overhauled, \$700. Waterloo separator, 36-56, always shedded. Price \$600. Write for terms. Conquest Machine Works, Conquest, Sask.

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By J. Edw. Tufft



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Our Pete has tackled speeding and driving fast as sin, though that is not his breeding nor has it ever been. Just how he got the habit, St. Peter only knows, but going like a rabbit in chase behind its toes, has been Pete's custom lately, it has as sure as fate, he will not drive sedately, he has "the bug" of late. Last night young Otto Winety, whose car has mighty power, came down the trail at ninety, or eighty, miles per hour. In turning he went smashing against a picket fence, the busting and the crashing was startling and intense; a wheel was knocked to silvers in two small seconds' time—it gives my soul the shivers to witness such a crime—and Otto, badly shaken, with ribs and rafters split, was gathered up and taken to Bingville—think of it! "Look there!" I said to Peter, with all the force I had, "That chap, you see, was fleetier and smarter than his dad! He thought space needed killing, he had no time to spare, he couldn't stand for milling between the here and there! When he was there, poor figger, and wanted to be here, he thought to pull a trigger and split the atmosphere! The distance intervening was poison to the kid, that distance needed spleening and killing, so it did! Well, Pete, you see the folly of such a state of mind; it busts up men, by golly, and leaves its wrecks behind! This space that's all about us has rights the same as we, and it can beat and route us at times, as you can see! Don't try to murder distance! It can't be done, that's all! It puts up stiff resistance and never takes a fall!"

MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

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GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND, post-paid five pounds: Rouge or Havana, Connecticut, \$2.65; In Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Haubourg or Rouge-Quenel, \$3.40; Quenel or Parfum Italico, \$3.65; In Spread Leaf, \$3.90. Richard and Bellevue Co., Ltd., Winnipeg. 22-2

TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES, COYOTES, MICKELSON'S Coyote Capsules. Quick death. Great results. Thirty capsules, \$1.50; 100, \$4.00. Extra strength for timber wolves, 30 capsules, \$2.00; 100, \$5.00. Lura Oil decoy, 50c. ounce. Postpaid. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith, Winnipeg. Makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

WATCH REPAIRS

PLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

The Campaign Gets Under Way

Continued from Page 1

the agency of a federal subsidy. The rates he is pledged to reduce are between the maritimes and central Canada, and between the prairies and central Canada.

This matter is of vital interest to the West. The Crow's Nest Pass act, according to the railway companies, has reduced their revenues by more than \$26,000,000 per annum, or, in other words, it has put that much money each year into the pockets of prairie farmers.

With this in mind, the West should examine the subsidy policy which Mr. Meighen offers in return for Crow's Nest Pass rates.

Anyone at all conversant with federal finances knows that Mr. Meighen would not, indeed, could not, appropriate more than a few millions for freight rate subsidies—both west and east.

It is a key policy with him, a cardinal principle, that taxation cannot be higher in Canada than in the United States without countless thousands of Canadians, and countless millions of investment capital, drifting southward to seek more remunerative employment. This has been the core of his charge against the Liberal government—that in the face of radical reductions in taxation in the United States, the King government did nothing.

Obviously Mr. Meighen, if returned to power, could not place in the estimates an item of \$30,000,000 or more for freight rate subsidies. It would mean increasing taxation by 10 per cent. Yet if he asked for \$5,000,000, and it scarcely could be more, it would mean that the prairie dweller would lose and lose heavily.

Committed Up to the Hilt

Mr. Meighen, unfortunately, will not discuss freight rates and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement when he is in the West. However, he is committed up to the hilt to the repeal of the agreement and to the policy of subsidies. Anyone who doubts may read for himself the speeches of Mr. Meighen on the Crow's Nest Pass legislation in the parliamentary sessions of 1922 and 1925. He will be found opposing the agreement not only upon the grounds of public policy but because the agreement is a "special privilege." In this connection he makes a special appeal to readers of The Grain Growers' Guide, which must be quoted at the risk of tedium, page 4,407, revised Hansard, 1925:

Naturally, if the people of one section can get parliament to act toward them in one way and towards the people of the rest of the country in another way, I have no doubt they will be happy. I am surprised to hear such arguments advanced by my hon. friends (the Progressives) from the west. Have they not drunk the milk of wisdom from that periodical, The Grain Growers' Guide? Have they not stuck to the bosom of that journal for years and preached from every platform that special privilege must go? How then can they come to parliament and proclaim in this debate that they are the sworn foes of special privilege in every case except where they are the beneficiaries themselves?

Nor would Mr. Meighen have the slightest difficulty in commanding a majority in parliament for a repeal bill, even if his was a minority government. Beyond a question of doubt, there are scores of Liberals who would

gladly see the statutory rates abolished. Certainly the Crow's Nest rates would have gone the way of all flesh in 1922 and again in 1925, had it not been for the Progressive party and a few independent Liberals of outstanding ability, such as Hon. A. B. Hudson, ex M.P. for Winnipeg South.

The freight rates policy of the Conservative party, therefore, is much more interesting to the prairie dweller than is the policy which calls, vaguely, for governmental assistance to co-operative enterprises.

Tariff Pronouncements

Of scarcely less interest to the West have been the campaign utterances of Mr. Meighen on the tariff. In the thirty or forty speeches which the Conservative leader has made so far, there are not many references to the tariff. He has re-committed himself to a general revision of the tariff on a consistently upward scale, and to increases in the protection on steel, agricultural implements, woollens and several other articles. In the main, Mr. Meighen seems to be leaving the tariff end of the campaign to his lieutenants. The tariff is a big vote-getter in Ontario and British Columbia, and the Conservative ministers in both provinces are making promises to the manufacturers which will prove very embarrassing to their leader if he is called upon to redeem them.

These are the high spots in the campaign, as it is being waged by the leaders. Mr. Meighen is better copy than Mr. King, for the reason that he has a definite policy which he is advocating, whereas Mr. King is resting on his record, a somewhat frail support for any politician, and particularly for the Liberal leader.

Mr. Meighen also has covered more ground than his opponent. He has completed his campaign in the maritimes and has opened in Quebec and Ontario. Mr. King made a few preliminary remarks in Ontario and is really opening in the West.

Not Much Change Expected

Running over the eastern provinces it would now appear that there is little likelihood of any material change in the standing of the parties in the maritime provinces. If there is a change, it is probable that the Conservatives will benefit, notwithstanding the fact that they hold 23 out of the 29 seats.

Quebec is the decisive factor in the situation, and here it now looks as if the Liberals might make good their claims and once again return with practically a solid block. The Margaret scandal is proving a serious liability to their opponents. Perhaps the greatest factor, however, is the disunion prevailing in the Conservative ranks. It now transpires that Mr. Patenaude, in his numerous political squirms and summersaults has lost something of the gloss and newness that attracted the French-Canadian electors in 1925. He has been campaigning vigorously for four weeks, and yet it can safely be said that the fire risk on Quebec heather is lower than ever. He cannot command the allegiance of all the diverse elements of the Quebec wing of the Conservative party. Indeed, when it is considered that the high tariff party in Quebec harbors in its heart the most of the money barons of Canada, Lord Atholstan, owner of the Montreal Star, and a few score politicians of prominence, it is remarkable that there is any cohesion at all. Lord Atholstan, as usual, is at the head of an anti-Meighen party, consisting of himself and C. H. Cahan, former member for St. Lawrence and St. George—a Montreal seat. The money barons—the bank presidents, railway executives, sugar kings and the rest of them—all would step into the political world and rescue the nation, if only they could spare the time from their private interests. Not one of them but is sublimely confident that he can run his own business and direct the fortunes of the Conservative party in the few minutes that he usually reserves for relaxation.

The consequence is that there are always more generals than privates in the Quebec wing of the party, and this campaign is proving no exception to that rule. It was said of the Bour-

bons that they always learned things too late. The chief distinction between the Bourbons and the Quebec Tories, is that the Bourbons appear to have learned things, even if too late.

In view of this situation it is not surprising, therefore, to learn that the 26 seats claimed in the ancient province by Hon. Robert Rogers, a few weeks ago, are now dwindled to half a dozen. The Conservatives have selected the ridings in which they consider their chances best, and the others will be allowed to slide to the Liberals with little or no struggle. The ridings selected for the major effort include: Gaspe, Bonaventure, Beauce, Jacques Cartier, Quebec West and Quebec South.

In Ontario the position is reversed. Here the Liberals hold only 12 seats out of 82, and they are claiming that the election will improve their position by at least 20. This figure seems somewhat high, but there is every indication that the Liberals will gain more in Ontario than the Conservatives will gain in Quebec.

It is a little early to sound the currents of political thought in both provinces. As between the two, Quebec is much easier to understand. In Ontario the electors say very little and they listen to the politicians with a stolid indifference which leaves the most acute observer at a loss.

Usually, in an election campaign there is a period of uncertainty, a time when the electors are mulling things over. Then the tide of opinion sets in and the movement usually increases steadily in volume until polling day. The trend of opinion should disclose itself definitely in the next two weeks.

Alberta Wheat Pool

Continued from Page 2

ward the Campbell amendment to the Grain Act, as soon as possible after parliament meets. The directors were instructed to deduct 2 cents per bushel from the proceeds of the 1925-26 pool for the acquirement of elevator facilities.

Reports presented to the meeting showed that the membership of the Alberta pool on July 31, 1926, was 36,512, and that the proportion of the total wheat acreage of the province which is signed-up in the pool (3,497,044) is in excess of 60 per cent. The directors' report showed that 400,000 additional acres were signed-up in the drive organized last September. A total of 240 wheat pool locals have now been formed.

The report of R. D. Purdy, manager of the Alberta pool, showed that the total number of bushels of the Alberta crop handled by the 1925 pool was 45,100,000 approximately, as compared with 23,026,000 handled in the 1924 pool. Of the wheat of the 1924 pool there was shipped 11,861,000 bushels by the western route, and of the 1925 pool approximately 23,500,000 bushels.

It was decided that a coarse grains contract shall be sent out with the wheat pool contract at the time of the new sign-up. It is intended that only those who are members of the wheat pool shall be eligible to become members of the coarse grain pool, should such a department be inaugurated.

The agents at pool elevator points will handle coarse grains for members of the wheat pool only, on a commercial basis, except at points where the pool elevator is the only one, in which cases, coarse grains will be handled for others as well as members.

Three resolutions presented by delegates, proposing to change the terms of the new contracts after the expiration of the present one, in respect to the period for which a member is signed up, were defeated.

The by-laws were amended to provide that future annual meetings shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in November of each year, in order that the financial statement for a completed pool year may be available. The next annual meeting, therefore, will be in November, 1927.

Editorial Note.—The above report came to hand too late for insertion in the Organization Department. On page 18 a reference is made to the meeting and the names of the directors are given.

Market News and Notes

The Wheat Situation

Canada's wheat crop for 1926 is estimated at 1,169,000,000 bushels in a report issued by the Bureau of Statistics, on August 10. Last year the department's estimate was 411,776,000 bushels.

A previous report, issued on August 3, dealing with world conditions, states that this year's total world crop, based on estimates from 18 countries, will probably be 1,175,700,000 bushels, compared with 2,201,800,000 bushels last year. The increased wheat acreage in Canada is 699,000.

In commenting on world conditions the report says that it does not appear likely that Russia will figure largely as a wheat exporter this year, although exports from Soviet republics are expected to be equal to those of last year, and, therefore, indicate the possibility of the reappearance of the Russian countries as a definite factor in the world's wheat trade. A report from London, England, states that although the news of the Russian crop is rather scanty and difficult to obtain, prospects seem to be fairly good and that it is officially estimated that this year's wheat production will exceed last year's crop. At a meeting of the Grain Export Trust of Russia, it was recently moved that the export of grain should be stimulated by means of premiums and state credits.

Prices reached a peak on July 30, but since then they have weakened considerably. The change coincided with the change in general weather conditions throughout the West, the heat wave reaching its apex on July 30 and 31. Within a week prices registered a general decline of around six cents a bushel. The spring wheat crop in the United States is now estimated at 220,000,000 bushels, and the bumper winter wheat crop at 650,000,000 bushels or more. There appears, however, to be a general tendency toward an increase in their estimates from all over the world. This may be due to having taken too pessimistic a view of matters earlier in the season.

Car loads of new wheat are beginning to arrive, the first arrivals grading Number 1 Northern as first arrivals always do.

U.S. Wheat

The spring wheat crop of the United States was forecast at 212,719,000 bushels, compared with 199,595,000 forecast a month ago and 270,975,000 bushels harvested last year, in a preliminary crop forecast issued by the Department of Commerce on August 10. The winter wheat crop was estimated at 626,482,000 bushels, compared with 567,762,000 bushels for a month ago, and 395,610,000 bushels harvested last year.

Valuation of Vegetables

The Department of Customs and Excise, in an Appraisers' Bulletin issued in July, sets the following values on certain fruit and vegetable products imported from the United States. It will be understood, of course, that these valuations are made the basis from which duties are to be reckoned: Tomatoes, 5c; Cucumbers, 3c; Cabbage, 1½c; Celery, 2c; Onions, 1½c; Potatoes, 2c; Asparagus, 10c; Carrots, 1½c; Beets, 2c; Lettuce, 3c; Spinach, 3c; Cauliflower, 2½c; Peaches, 4c; Raspberries, 17c.

B.C. Fruit Crop Estimate

The revised fruit crop estimate for 1926 issued by the Department of Agriculture of British Columbia, dealing with the Okanagan and Kootenay horticultural districts, excluding the islands and lower mainland, shows increases in most of the tree fruits this year. The estimate is given in boxes and is as follows:

	Apples	Crabapples	Pears	Plums and Prunes
1925—	2,797,641	120,911	18,236	86,572
1926—	3,575,500	123,600	110,400	228,650

The Seeds Market

In its regular report of July 22, the Dominion Seed Branch gives the following table of prices of clover and grass seeds in Manitoba and Alberta:

	Manitoba	Alberta
	No. 1	No. 1 No. 2
Red Clover	.....	\$32.50
Alsike	.....	25.50
Alfalfa	.....	23.00
Timothy	.....	11.00
Sweet Clover	.....	9.50
Western Rye Grass	9.00	12.00 \$ 8.00
Brome Grass	9.00	13.00 8.50
Alfalfa (registered)	40.00	35.00 32.00

Sale for Flax Straw

The Guide can find a market for about 2,000 tons of clean, threshed flax straw, if it can be found within 100 miles of Winnipeg. This must be baled as it is intended for overseas export. As this material is required for the manufacture of an article where tensile strength is an important consideration, no applications will be considered unless accompanied by the assurance that the crop is practically free from weeds. Address applications to the agricultural editor, who will arrange for inspection, which must be made before the flax is baled.

Another Sugar Factory

At the recent Irrigation Association convention held at Medicine Hat, T. G. Wood, manager of the Raymond Sugar Factory, announced that his company was prepared to put the second sugar factory in Alberta. Since then the ground has been pretty thoroughly surveyed to find a suitable location. Needless to say, the first consideration will be a suitable stretch of irrigated country in the vicinity of the factory, as the most economically marketed beets are those which can be hauled by wagon a few miles to the plant. Important as are the questions of cheap power, available labor, water supply and drainage, they all take second place to the character of community in which the enterprise is to be located. Irrigation farmers, with their high overhead, are notoriously cautious about trying experiments, and it will require some salesmanship to sign up in a small area the 6,000 acres of beets which are necessary for the economical operation of a plant. The sugar company are not out to force a factory on any community. They don't have to as there are already several districts competing for the honor. The second factory will go to the district which first displays an eagerness among its farmers for the coming innovation and who will loyally support it by signing up a portion of their acreage.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Cash quotations at close of market August 9, 1926

Wheat	Flax
1 Nor. 153½	1 N.W.C. 210½
2 Nor. 149½	2 C.W. 206½
3 Nor. 140½	3 C.W. 191½
4 Nor. 131½	Rejected. 181½
5 Nor. 120½	
6 Nor. 103½	2 C.W. 99
Feed 83½	
1 Red Durum 123½	Oct. wheat 141½
2 Red Durum 121½	Dec. wheat 138½
	May wheat 143½
	Oct. oats 48
	Dec. oats 47½
	May oats 50½
	Oct. barley 61½
	Dec. barley 60½
	May barley 63½
	Oct. flax 215½
	Dec. flax 214½
	May flax 220½
	Oct. rye 102½
	Dec. rye 102½
	May rye 107½

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool closing wheat prices on Monday, August 9, were: October, \$1.57½; December, \$1.55.

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

	Winnipeg	Calgary
Steers:	Aug. 9	Aug. 9
Choice	\$6.25-\$6.75	\$6.00-\$6.25
Fair to good	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.85
Medium	5.00-5.25	
Common	4.00-4.75	
Choice feeders	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00
Fair to good	3.50-4.50	3.75-4.50
Choice stockers	4.00-4.50	4.00-4.50
Fair to good	3.00-3.75	3.50-4.00
Cows:		
Choice butcher	4.25-4.50	3.85-3.85
Fair to good	3.50-4.00	3.40-3.75
Canners and cutters	1.50-2.50	
Calves:		
Choice	6.50-8.00	6.50-7.00
Good	5.00-6.00	6.00-6.50
Common	3.00-4.00	
Sheep:		
Fair to good	5.00-6.50	6.00-9.00
Lambs:		
Spring	10.00-11.00	11.00-11.75
Hogs:		
Selects	\$13.20	\$13.20
Thick smooths	12.00	12.00
Heavies	11.00	11.00
Lights	12.00	12.00

Wheat Flour

Dairy Products

Other Grains

Meats

Live Animals

Fruits and Vegetables

Exports of some agricultural products compared

The relative importance of the chief agricultural exports of Canada are indicated in the above diagram. The length of the lines show the comparative value of part of these agricultural products which enter into export trade. Wheat, of course, is by far the most important. In the last fiscal year ending March 31, the value of wheat exported from the Dominion totalled \$364,201,388. Wheat flour came next with a value of \$69,687,598. Taken together these two products, practically all of which come from prairie farms, amounted to \$433,888,986. Dairy products came next with a value of \$55,207,928, more than half of this amount being for cheese from the factories of Ontario and Quebec. Grains, other than wheat, exported were valued at \$53,780,013; meats, \$37,111,963; live animals, which included stock for breeding purposes, \$22,611,121 and fruit and vegetables \$20,405,099.

MAPLE LEAF

Saws

There is a
MAPLE LEAF

Hand Saw for every Purse and every Purpose.
Ask your dealer to show you No. 160—the
Saw with the Unbreakable Handle.

Shurly-Dietrich Co., Ltd. GALT CANADA

WINNIPEG STOCKER AND FEEDER SHOW

Come With Your Neighbors!

Every Farmer should come to the Winnipeg Stocker and Feeder Show

Sept. 30 and Oct. 1

It is an educational exhibition of livestock—it gives you an opportunity to see and to buy good money-making stock.

Over \$8,000.00 IN MONEY PRIZES

There is still time for you to enter an exhibit—No entry fee—
Write now for information.

At the conclusion of the show the Hon. T. C. Norris will auction the exhibits.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

R. JAMES SPEERS, MANAGER. 402 SCOTT BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

Ship Your Grain

to

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers,
Winnipeg

Lougheed Building,
Calgary

GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

LIVE POULTRY, EGGS AND POTATOES WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over	20-21c	Broilers, 3½ lbs. and over	23-25c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	17-18c	Broilers, underweight	Highest Market Price
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15-16c	Turkeys, 8-13 lbs.	21-23c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.
97 AIKINS STREET ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Our feeding batteries must be constantly refilled. We need 25,000 pounds of Hens and Spring Chickens every week to satisfy the demands of our trade.

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for two full weeks or up to September 1:

Hens, over 6 lbs.	21c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.	18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs.	15c
Young Chickens, over 4 lbs.	25c
Young Chickens, 2-4 lbs.	22c
Hen Turkeys	24c
Old Tom Turkeys	18-20c
Ducks and Geese	13c

Service for satisfaction. Write for tags and crates. THE CONSOLIDATED PACKERS 605 DUFFERIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE

POULTRY WANTED

Broiler, over 2 lbs.	22c
Fowl, over 6 lbs.	20c; 5-6 lbs. 17-18c
Fowl, 4-5 lbs.	15c
Young Roosters, in good condition	14c
Old Roosters	9c
Tu keys, Old Tom	18-20c
Tu key Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condition	22c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt Payments

Standard Produce Co.

45 CHARLES ST. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY AND POTATOES WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over	20c; 5-6 lbs. 17c
4-5 lbs.	15-16c
Broilers, 3½ lbs. and over	22-24c
Broilers, underweight	Highest Market Price
Turkeys, 8-13 lbs.	21-23c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.
RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Success in Wheat!

Our Daily Bulletins scientifically forecast grain market actions based on knowledge of conditions and causes. You can trade more profitably with this information. Week's Trial to Traders—FREE.

Ask for booklet:
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Write P.O. Box 2054 MARKET FORECASTER COMPANY

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An International Forecaster Firm with the first Winnipeg Branch

Make your wants widely known through Classified Ads.

Cuticura SOAP



Best For The Skin

Because it cleanses, invigorates and preserves the skin, scalp and hair. Used daily, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required, it prevents pore-clogging, pimples, blackheads, and other annoying irritations.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Baby's care

Write for our free booklet on Baby's care and feeding.

Borden's EAGLE BRAND Condensed Milk

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GUNS

RIFLES • CARTRIDGES
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES
Cheaper or Better
Write for Catalogue
T. W. BOYD & SON
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Clean and Lustrous HAIR

To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots. Follow this plan and the menace of thin, dry hair will never worry you. If your druggist cannot supply you, write direct for this new package—50c.

Seven Sutherland Sisters
Hair and Scalp Cleaner
with Hair Fertilizer

Write for Free Sample
195 Spadina Ave., Toronto

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

An instructive book has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted rectal specialist of Excelsior Springs, Mo. This book tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the use of knife, scissors, "hot" iron, electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The method has been a success for twenty-six years and in more than nine thousand cases. The book is sent postpaid free to persons afflicted with piles or other rectal troubles who clip this item and mail it with name and address to Dr. McCleary, 553 St. Louis Ave., Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Knowitall's Device for Avoiding Heat Prostration



Mr. C. I. Knowitall, whose many ingenious devices are taking the uncertainty out of farming and reducing it to a sedentary occupation, firmly believes that it will eventually become an inside job. Like all up and coming city men he aims to always get in on the ground floor.

His latest device, illustrated above, is, therefore, a successful attempt to steer farm machinery while enjoying the cool shade of the veranda. It is very simple and is merely a modification of the contrivances used to direct torpedoes from a ship and airplanes from the ground. The radio waves, emanating from the aerial placed within easy reach from a moor's chair, travel through the ether, of which there is a plentiful supply in all kinds of weather, to the aerial on the tractor. By moving an indicator on the dial to "gee" and "haw" as required, the course of the tractor and its accompanying machinery is under perfect control. The machine being hauled in the illustration is a combined harvester and thresher. The only fly in the ointment is that the outfit could not be controlled in a fog. There is this reassurance, however, that a combine doesn't work very well in foggy weather, anyway.

SCREENINGS

The teacher was trying to impress on the children how important had been the discovery of the law of gravitation.

"Sir Isaac Newton was sitting on the ground and looking at the tree. An apple fell on his head, and from that he discovered gravitation. Just think, children," she added, "isn't that wonderful?"

The "smart boy" in the class did not seem impressed. "Yes, miss," he piped up. "And if he had been sitting in school looking at his books he wouldn't have discovered anything."

A countryman came to Boston to visit some relatives and to see the sights. He remained until patience on the part of his hosts, a married couple, ceased to be a virtue.

"Don't you think, my dear fellow," remarked the husband one day, "that your wife and children must miss you?" "Hadden't thought of that," was the calm reply. "Thanks for the suggestion; I'll send for them."

A truant officer made a call at the home of a pupil whose absence had extended for over a week.

"Mikey is now past his thirteenth year," said the boy's mother, "an' me and his father think he's after havin' schoolin' enough."

"Schooling enough?" repeated the officer. "Why, I did not finish my education until I was twenty-three."

"Be that so?" said the woman in amazement. Then, reassuringly, after a thoughtful pause: "Well, sor, ye see that boy of ours has b-r-rains."

Farmer—"How did ye come by that black eye, Jarge?"

Jarge—"Ole cow had a way o' flickin' me face w' her tail, so I tied a brick on to it."

Proud Father (to bank manager)—"Ah, Mr. Clark, I want to see you

about opening an account for the new arrival at our house. How shall we describe it, to distinguish it from mine?"

Manager—"Suppose we call it 'The fresh heir fund'?"

The foreman looked him up and down. "Are you a mechanic?" he asked.

"No, sorr," was the answer. "Oi'm a McCarthy."

He (ardently)—"Have you never met a man whose touch seemed to thrill every fiber of your being?"

She—"Oh, yes, once—a dentist."

"How long is it going to take to get through with this case?" asked the client who was under suspicion of house-breaking.

"Well," replied the young barrister, thoughtfully, "it'll take me about two weeks, but I'm afraid it's going to take you about four years."

"What do you do when you get something ending with 'R. S. V. P.'," asked the social novice.

"Don't let 'em fool you," answered the radio fan. "There isn't any such sending station."

Dorothy had been praying each evening at bedtime for a baby sister. The other day her mother while reading the paper exclaimed: "I see Mrs. Smith has a little daughter."

"How do you know that, Mamma?" Dorothy enquired.

"It says so in the paper, dear."

"Read it to me."

Her mother read: "Born on July 2, to Mr. and Mrs. — Smith, a daughter."

Dorothy thought a moment and then said: "I know what I'm going to do. I'm going to stop praying and begin advertising."

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Morden Fruit and Garden Day

The Morden Experimental Station is to have its annual fruit and garden day on Thursday afternoon, August 19. There will be about 80 acres of horticultural crops to inspect. This includes over 50 acres of fruit; vegetable plantations; a growing arboretum, in which numerous varieties of trees and shrubs are being tested; extensive borders of shrubbery and flowers; a rose garden; a pergola, which is used to demonstrate hardy vines and climbers; and a greenhouse, which is used for fruit-breeding purposes and the growing of some hardy house-plant novelties.

The plantations will be visited from 1.30 p.m. until 4 o'clock. A few short addresses will be given by members of the farm staff and by outstanding authorities from outside points. Questions will be in order throughout the whole afternoon. Coffee, tea and cold drinks will be provided for the noon and evening picnickers. Everybody is welcome, and a large crowd is expected.

According to Bennett

"The measure of the average person is the community of which he forms part."

"Self-righteousness is the greatest producer of social friction on earth."

"You are just as responsible as anybody else for the community. You can not honestly wash your hands of it."

"There is no simple cure for any public ill, and those devoted public workers who put their faith in a simple remedy for a simple ill are in serious danger of becoming public nuisances."